A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The uppermoſt Wheel is good Fortune,
And the undermoſt Wheel is bad Fortune.

A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

In Three Parts.

BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA

The First, Containing a brief Introduction to Astrology, shewing the Nature, Quality, and Effects of the Twelve Signs, and Seven Planets, their Dominion over Bodies, with the Fortunes of those Calculated, who are born under them, also a delightful Wheel of Fortune.

The Second, A Treatise of Physick, the Anatomy of Mans Body, the Diseases Incident to the Body of Man: Rules and Receipts for the Curing of them; Also Rules for Sweating, Bathing, Conserving, and Preserving, and the way to make Cordial-waters. Also the Principal Rules of Arithmetick, very plain and easie.

The Third, The Countrey-mans Guide to Good-Husbandry: Rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods; also rare Receipts for Curing Diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows, and Oxen; also an Almanack for ever, and other variety of Inventions, very profitable and advantagious.

Composed by Samuel Strangehopes.

London, Printed by *G. P.* for *T. Passinger*, at the three Bibles, on *London-bridge*, 1675.

TO The judicious Reader.

HAving peruſed ſeveral ſmall tracts, and Ingenious pieces of young Artiſts, and finding them very dubious, and clouded over with dark expreſſions, too hard for the capacities of the unlearned, I thought it very uſeful to lay down, in an eaſie method, the firſt grounds (as an inſtruction) for the ſublime and noble Science of Aſtrology? I ſhall not at all endeavour (in my ſmal Tract) to plead for, or ſtrive to uphold this Art and liberal Science, either againſt the Pen or Tongue of thoſe carping Critticks, which cry down all Arts, and endeavour to hood-wink knowledge. Becauſe my ſhort Treatiſe will not allow me to launch into ſuch an unprofitable diſcourſe; therefore I have here beſtowed my pains only to collect a ſhort and brief Treatiſe, both delightful and profitable, which may be well termed the firſt rudiments of Aſtrologie, having viewed ſeveral books of ſeveral Authors, who all have pretended to lay a foundation for the meaneſt capacity to build on,

but finding them all meer counterfeits, and not true Coyn, not worth the peruſing of an ingenuous Reader, I thought here to undeceive the ſimple, and to encourage the induſtrious, to follow the rule and Method of the Antients: Firſt, to lay a foundation before I build, and as I find the acceptance this ſhall find in the world, it will encourage me to proceed to make known more of that Noble Science which the world is ſo ignorant of. Indeed I muſt expect hard cenſures from *Solius* and *Momus*, envying, backbiting perſons, who are always carping, and no man can pleaſe them; yet if the judicious do approve of what I have writ, my deſires are fulfilled: I confeſs the Language is too mean for their approbation, but conſidering the deſign, it being to inſtruct the ignorant (which in this iron Age have too much prevailed) a pardon may be the eaſilier granted.

In the firſt part therefore of this book, I have declared the nature and quality of the Signs and Planets, & their denomination over bodies, the opperation & influence upon them, together with a brief explanation of the fortunes of thoſe calculated, by conſidering the nature of the Signs, to which here is added a Second and Third part, containing a ſhort treatiſe of Phyſick, in which Method

the

the Rules of Astrology ought to be duly considered, as being the prime foundation, whereon the wise Physitian ought to build. Here are inserted several approved receipts for the cure of several distempers, incident to the body of man: and I have also added plain and easie Rules of Arithmetick, knowing that Art to be one main help to the attaining of Astrologie; should I insert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of, it would take up too much room: Therefore I refer thee to the folowing Table, or the book it self, wherein thou mayst easily find what thou desirest, & I am confident, if reason rule your actions (after perusal with serious deliberation) you cannot but find something that will prove both pleasant and profitable: the Authors used in my Book, were too large and dubious, in every point: therefore here you have the narrow and quintensence, sum, and substance of astrology, in a few sheets, & the kind acceptation this finds in the world, shall excite me to larger Treatises of this kind: and I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my country, in doing them all the good I can: lest I should digress and make my gate bigger then my city I will here conclude, (only begging your acceptance) then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lo: but shall here remain your loving friend

Samuel Strangehopes.

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This is the true Book of Knowledge, exactly compiled for the proper good and benefit of any who desire to know any thing of the art of Astrology, being free from all impertinent stories and vain fictions, but agreeing with the most solid and sound astrological rules of the ablest Authors now extant, and now published, rightly to inform the judgements of those who have given credit heretofore too much to ridiculous Authors.

By *S. S.*

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A BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Description of Astrology.

BEfore I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book; I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a definition of Astrology, in as plain and easie tearms as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations and influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to judge and Prognosticate of the Natural effects and mutations to come, in the Elements, and inferiour Elementary bodies. It is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that it is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practice: but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most Noble and Profitablest Arts

studied and practised by mortals; and it is divided into two parts, Astrology and Astronomy, which are both one Art, divided into two parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledge of heavenly motions and Astrology consists in the effects and properties of the former motions.

I shall therefore begin with the first part of Astrology, and so in due order, briefly lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Description and place of the Zodiack.

The Zodiack is a Circle in the firmament, dividing the Sphear a thwart the Equinoctial, into two parts: viz. the beginning of Aries and Libra, in the midst whereof is the Ecliptick line; its utmost limits are two tropicks, Cancer and Capricorn: its length is three hundred and forty degrees; it's divided into 12 Signs, 6 Northernly, and 6 Southernly; The Northern are these, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; the Southern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagitarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; Now the Northern Signs are commanding, and the Southern Signs obeying.

The Nature of the twelve signs of the Zodiack, and the description of those born under any of them.

Aries

Aries, is fiery, hot and dry, having a voyce furious, if a woman, few children, sickly, vicious, wanting members, very wrathful, and

loving to be commanding, and they are usually in their middle age, grosse and strong, and most commonly ends lean and weak; it betokens black eye-brows, thick shoulder'd, a dark complexion, a worthy countenance, one of a dry body, and a middle stature.

Taurus, it doth commonly speak a man born under that sign, one given much to melancholly of a cold and dry constitution luxurious; having a loud voice, yet sickly, much commanding, honest, and very religious, very chaste; in women it represents one short, but of a strong,

[illegible] stature, and to have a big [illegible] head, [illegible], great breast, a [illegible] and fat neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, very slow to anger, but if once angered, hardly ever after friends.

Gemini is hot and moist, sanguine complexion, of a very fair, pleasant, and sweet behaviour, in young years lean and weak, ending grois and strong; it represents one of a tall, streight, and well-set body, brown hair, bright and quick eyes, long arms, hands, and legs, a very large breast, well fraught with wisdom and learning, and accompanied with a good speech, and excellent language, and profitable discourse.

Cancer,

Cancer, is a watry ſign, which cauſeth thoſe born under it, to be cold and moiſt, and fleg-

matick, something sickly; if a woman, she shall have many Children, it represents commonly one of a low stature, bigger in the upper parts, then the lower, a round visage, lean and spare, a great belly, but blackish hair.

Leo is fiery, hot and dry, and those born under it, are usually very cholerick, high voice, barren, very strong, and exceeding vicious,

wrathful, commanding, exceeding cunning but honest; if a woman Religious, and chaste one of a middle stature, lusty body, great head, and eyes, very courageous, broad shouldred, a pellotish or flaxen hair, a person of a generous disposition.

Virgo,

Virgo, is cold and dry, melancholly, very fair, but very civil, and sharp, of an equal and good proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark

complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of a black colour; and they are most commonly all for their own ends.

Libra, is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine complexion, loud voice: if Women, few Children, fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a well framed body, very strait, a round visage, well favoured, light brown hair, very cheerful, and well spoken, red cheeks, a lovely countenance, inclining to tallness and slenderness.

Scorpio, is a watry, cold, and moist Sign, flegmatick, fickly, but fruitful, vitious, indiffe-

rent

rent fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it repreſents one of a ſmall ſtature, the body full, and pretty well compo'rd, ſad hair, a dark and ſolid complexion, and countenance. A ſhort neck, men much reſerved, in thoughts, words, and actions, very falſe and deceitful.

Sagitarius is hot, dry, and choleriek, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other beaſtial, a loud voice; If women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but exceed-

ing crafty and obedient; it repreſents a well-proportioned body, ſtrongly compacted, of ſtature tall, a hard favoured viſage, brown hair,

which

which will be almost all off before forty years of age.

Capricornus, is earthy, cold and dry, melancholly, sharp and cruel: if women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vicious, crooked of

body, seldom fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry and lean; the face also lean and thin, much hair, and that black; the colour wan and pale, small breast and a long neck; a disproportioned body and very hard-favoured.

Aquarius, is hot and moist, of a Sanguine complection, a high voice, sweet conditioned, very

very loving, and lovely: if women, few children but very fair, obedient, sweet behaviour'd, religious, and honest, chast yet pleasant, one of a well-shapen body a middle stature, a fair visage and complection, a bright hair, a clear and amiable colour, a handsome body, lovely and vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces, is cold, watery, and moist, phlegmatick, vicious, & foul, of a deformed and crooked body, wanting members; meanly fair, obedient, of a body diversely proportioned, also one of a short stature, ill composed in body and mind; a great face, a pale wan complexion; thick shouldred, fat and plump in body, short neck'd, & stoping

stooping in body and shoulders. Thus in short I have given you the Nature of the twelve Signs, with a discription of those born under them; the observing of which will prove very helpful, in all the rules of judicial Astrology.

A description of the seven planets, with their Natures, qualities, and moveings.

HAving treated of the Zodiack, and the Signs, I now proceed to speak of the Planets, to declare their dignities. Know therefore that under the Zodiack there are seven Planets, which move of their own proper and continual motion, which finish their courses,

ses, according to the greatness or smallness of the Orb or Circle The names of the Planets are these; Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.

The Nature and Qualities of the seven Planets, are these.

♄ Saturn, is cold and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life

of man, masculine, evil, and the greatest misfortune to man in the world.

♃ Jupiter, is hot, and moist, sanguine, a friend and preserver of life and nature of man, masculine of the day, it is termed the greatest fortune, & the best chance that can befal Man.

♂ Mars,

♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot, and dry; very cholerick, and masculine of the night; evil and

the

the leſs misfortune, and not ſo ominous as the ſuperiour Planet Saturn.

☉ Sol, is moderately hot and dry; and the moſt temperate Planet; maſculine of the day;

fortunate by aſpect, but infortunate by Corporal conjunction, above meaſure.

♀ Venus, is cold and moiſt; very temperate; flegmatick, feminine of the night, of a very good nature, and little ominous, and it is reckounted the leſſer fortune.

☿. Mercur

Mercury, in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with e-

vil;

vil, with the masculine he is masculine, and with the feminine he is feminine: hot with hot, according to the Planets, to which he is adjoyned, but out of his own nature cold and dry.

☽ Luna, is likewise cold and moist, and albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more: but changeth her nature and qualities

according to the Quarters, like as the Sun doth through the Signs: she is also feminine of the night, and Phlegmatick, and sendeth to us the vertue and impression of all other Planets.

The Head of the Dragon, is in all points like to Mercury, good with good Planets, and evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupiter and Venus.

The Dragons tail is, contrary to the head, for he is evil with good, and good with evil, he is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

Thus in brief I have given you the natures of the Planets, which is of excellent use to all those, who would know any part of Astrology, I shall in the next place, shew you that part of Astrology, which treats of the mutation and change of the Weather; which will be very necessary to insert in this place, for the benefit of the Reader, and ought also to be very care-

carefully observed; and therefore, to observe an easie and exact method, we will treat of every thing in its proper place, that the Reader may not be puzled in his judgement of this art.

Of the Air.

In our judgement upon the Air, it is necessary to consider of the position of the Heavens, and first, lay a sure foundation upon the general consideration of the year; and consider first, the Suns ingress into *Aries*, & then what Planets have Dominion in such a month or quarter, and by that you may conjecture whether the year will be windy, whether the spring will be moderate, hot, or the like, or remiss, or temperate, &c.

The signification and power of the Planets, in the Constitution of the air.

Saturns disposing of the Airs mutations, causeth it to be very cold & frosty, that the ayr cannot receive any impression of the Suns heat: and being easterly, it causeth the constitution of the ayr to be cold: it brings a Cold season, and makes the winter hard, frosty, and rivers icy: its the occasion of tempests at Sea, and snow & frost at Land: if it be in the Summer, it is the occasion of great alteration in the air; it denotes also a scarcity of Corn and other fruits necessary for the body of man.

Jupiter is of another nature, and directly opposite to the nature of Saturn: the ayr by its regality is very temperate, not too hot, nor too moist: the winds send forth gentle, wholesome, and reviving blasts, both for preservation, and procreation of things necessary: it causeth wholesome and moderate rains, and the occasion of great fertility (or fruitfulness) in living animals, as well as earthly fruits and necessaries.

Mars is easterly, for heat is very temperate, if westerly too dry, and doth often parch the fruits of the earth, and causeth great and high winds, hurtful to man or beast, and occasions hail and great tempests: if he happen in Conjunction with Mercury, it occasioneth tempestuous winds, and causeth much Shipwrack at Sea: In his own nature he shews want of water dryes up fountains and springs, putrifies the Air, destroys Cattel, brings scarcity, and very oft occasions many diseases, hurtful to mens body, as Burning feavers, Plague, Spotted-feavers, and other the like Pestilential diseases.

Sol always promises great changes, and alteration of times and seasons by his constant motion: he is temperately hot and dry, having a greater inclination to heat than drinesse, and oft times by his heat causeth Clouds, and

drawes

draws the Vapours from the earth into the Ayr, and thereby his heat dissolves them into rain; and if he be well joyned to other good Planets, it's a great cause of the Elements being clear and fair, and the Earth to be very fruitful and abounding.

Venus having dominion, promiseth a very wholesome ayr, a very temperate and moderate year, abundance of fruit, and of every thing needful for the supportation of humane nature: causeth moderate & pleasant showers.

Mercury makes the Ayr clear one while, another while red or bloody: sometimes fair, sometimes foul, according to the nature of the Planets to which he is adjoyned, yet for the most part he hath the sole domination to himself: he causeth tempestuous winds, hail, rain, thunder and lightning in abundance, and sometimes pretends turbulent Weather to Navigators, causeth many diseases, and Consumptions, and Coughs, Stopping of the stomack, and Convulsions.

Whoso would know or guess at the alteration of the weather, must observe the disposition in the Moon, the rising and setting of the other fixed Stars, and a due observation of the effect it produceth in the place where thou livest, and by that guide thy steer.

How to know the weather at all times of the year, by the new and full of the Moon.

Be sure to observe always three days before the moon be at full, whether she shine bright, and that the clouds are not scattered here and there in the Element, if not, then thou mayest judge that it will be very fair: but if the Moon be dark, and clouds incompassing her about, then know that it will rain much before four days.

When Fogs and mists do hinder the light of the Moon, it betokens that in short time we shall have cold winterly weather: A Rainbow is always a sign of much rain or winds to come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds past.

Having now done with the weather, I come to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year depends upon the four Quarters, namely, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins at the tenth Day of March, at that time the Sun enters the first scruple of Aries, and continueth till the Sun hath past the Crab, which is about the eleventh or twelfth of June: this Quarter usually, is hot and moist, but very unconstant in either, being

being sometimes hot, sometimes cool, it is called the Spring a Varendo, because then all things begin to wax green, and put on their wedding garments; this quarter at the beginning, is rather inclining to moist than hot, in this quarter are usually great & high winds, because of the moderate temper of the ayr.

Secondly, Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the Suns entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiack circle, comprehending three Signs in his Progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry, while the Sun is going through Cancer, and is remaining in Leo, it is more dry than hot: and at this time of the year, very few winds do disquiet or trouble us, but a moderate ayr comforts our hearts.

Thirdly, Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and just so long the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagitarie: The nature of this Quarter is cold and dry: though dryness at the beginning of this Quarter be most predominant, yet the end is usually cold: there be as many

winds in Autumn, as in the Spring.

Fourthly, Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Suns entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs through the last three signs, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost and snow, and great high winds towards the latter end of the quarter, though at the beginning it being the middle of Winter, few winds are stirring, by reason of the cold, by reason thereof, the vapors can make no erruption, nor the ayr any commotion.

Of the Winds.

Experience teacheth us that the Winds do change and alter the ayrs constitution: By antient Astrologers and Astronomers, the Wind is thus discribed (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the ayr by the power of the Sun, and by reason of it's weight, it is driven down, and side-long carried about the earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South: there are also other winds, as South-east, and South-west, North-east, and North-west: North winds though they be cold & dry, yet they are usually wholesome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South-winds do much

much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the earth: they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, Fruits, and living Creatures: this wind is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy ayr, & is most times accompanied with rain, it stirs up many diseases through continuance, as Feavers, and other contagious griefs, which are hurtful to humane bodies: West winds are cherishing blasts, it is moist and temperate and watry, stirring up rain and thunder: The East wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and cholerick: its pure Pleasant and wholesome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the body sound, this wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise, and ceaseth at Sun set: Now there are other mean winds, as the nor-east wind, which is cold and dry, it stirs up Clouds, and oft produceth rain: the South-east is something moist, dark, and Cloudy. The North-west is moist, cloudy and stormy, and causeth a turbulent and tempestuous Season. The South-west is evil by nature, causing many clouds and showers, and very turbulent and tempestuous weather. Thus you have seen the nature and cause of winds, and the good or ill and bad they produce.

Having shewed you the nature of the twelve

Signs,

Signs and given you a description of the body and person of those born under them; and also the nature and qualities of the Planets: I shall now endeavour to declare the fortune of those born under them: whether they shall be rich or poor, live long, or dye suddenly, with many other such like questions.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Aries*, and their fortunate days to undertake any imployment.

His fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kind of Merchandize, and shall attain to a very competent estate by his wife, he shall be a great traveller, forsaking Country and kinsfolks at twenty four years of age, he shall attain to great riches: at forty Years of age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all that know him, his Children shall be very fortunate and noble, and shall acquire a good report and great honor, from the King, Prince, & Nobles of the nation, where they are born: If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry, and wise: she shall live while fifty five years old: she shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong children, but be sure let her have a care of all four-footed beasts, for she shall be in great danger to receive hurt from them. The days good to undertake any publick imployment, in trade

or

or otherwise, are Mundays and Tuesdays, especially, the first Munday and Tuesday of every month: they shall be troubled with the gravel in the kidneys: The man shall Live till about seventy years old, and be honoured and loved of all that know him.

The good and ill fortune of those born under *Taurus*, the term of their Life, and their good days to undertake any imployment. He shall be covetous, and rather inclining to bad fortune than good: the first part of his life shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight years of age, and about that time much sickness, which if he escape, he shall live till forty years: If a woman, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many Children: He shall be very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his death attain to great riches by the Death of some of his friends: Let him beware to undertake any affair or imployment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday, which shall be most fortunate to him. Now for the Female born under *Taurus*, she shall have at least three husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children, she shall live to eighty years of age, she shall be light of behaviour, much addicted to Venery;

and

and thereby defame her aged years: she shall be light finger'd, and shame her parents, husband, and family, by her vile courses.

The good or evil fortune of those born under *Gemini*, the term of their life, & their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious, very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness; he shall come of honourable Parents, and have no brother but himself, therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth upon his vicious life, and undecent behaviour: he shall be often sick, and be in danger of death at nine years old, and at twenty years, and at eighty, and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some disease in his Throat: Now for the female, she shall be very wise and ingenious, but the man that injoys her, shall go through many broils for her; she shall be fair, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many diseases in her body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age: The good days for them to begin any imployment, are Tuesday and Wednesday, the rest will be very unfortunate in any thing they shall undertake.

The

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Cancer*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be very cholerick, a great deriver, and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years, two months, beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority, in the City, Town or Country where he lives: he shall be very fortunate for riches: Let him beware of Wednesday, which will prove very unfortunate to him, Munday, Thursday, and Friday, shall be very fortunate to undertake any imployment: If a woman, she shall be lusty and strong, very wise and prudent, very industrious after riches, yet passionate and exceeding wrathful; she shall have great sickness about the thirtieth year of her age, which if she escape, she shall live till eighty six years, her Children shall be very honourable and fortunate, and she shall be honoured and loved of most, though she may endure much trouble and sorrow, through her Husbands vices.

The

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Leo*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be big of stature, and letcherous, he shall have two sore fits of sickness, he shall be very near death with the small Pox, about twenty three years old, and very sorely afflicted about the forty fift year of his age: if he escape both these, it's probable he may live till ninety one, or ninety two; he shall not Dye at home. he shall be a man of great power, and commanding over great Cities or Countries, shall do justice upon offenders; If he begin any imployment in the Winter, he shall be fortunate in success, but if in the Summer, exceeding bad; he shall be very witty, and of a deep capacity, able to discern between good and evil; very courageous, and overcoming all that oppose him. If a woman, she shall be learned, and chast, she shall be much troubled with Corns, she shall fall from high places and bruise her body, she shall have a rich and renowned Husband, who shall promote her to honour, she shall be robbed once of her Treasure, and once of her maiden-head: Let her have a care of water for by it she will be apt to sustain great loss: Tuesday and Friday will be very unfortunate to her, she shall not have

many

many sore sicknesses, neither be long Sick at all but shall dye suddenly, about the forty eight year of her age.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Virgo*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder, he shall have two fits of sicknes, the one at fifteen years of age, the other about threescore, he may attain to threescore and eight years, and shall bear his age very well, not looking old: he shall have two Wives, by whom he shall get a great estate, and he shall be very rich and honourable, he shall receive some wound from a four-footed beast, his children shall dye quickly after birth: He shall be a great jester and lover of mirth, and shall be very liberal: Munday and Tuesday shall be very fortunate to him, but the latter end very unfortunate. Now concerning the Female, she shall be married about fifteen years of age, but shall not love her Husband, she shall bury him quickly, and marry another, and have very beautiful Children by him; she shall have many diseases and distempers about her body, and endure many sorrows, which if she escape she shall live while threescore and fifteen years old. Wednesday shall be very fortu-

fortunate to her, but Friday and Saturday, very unfortunate to begin any new work, she shall suffer much pain and sorrow in Childbearing, and shall be in great danger of death.

The good and evil fortunes of those born under *Libra*: the term of their life, & their good and bad days to begin any new imployment.

He shall have a mark near his shoulder, he shall be very letcherous, a great lover of Women, he shall be a great traveller, he shall endure great pain in his Limbs and Joynts, and have several sicknesses, the first about the fourteenth year of his age, the second about the fortieth year of his age, which if he escape he shal live till fourscore & ten. he shal have some wounds in his body, His unfortunate Day is Wednesday. he shall be troubled with infirmities, and diseases in his belly The Female, she shall be very fair and beautiful, she shall endure great pain she shal be dangerously sick in her infancy, which if she escape, it's probable she may live till she be threescore. Thursday will be unfortunate to her. Sunday and Saturday very fortunate to begin any work.

The good and evil fortunes of those persons born under *Scorpio*: the term of their life, the good days to begin any imployment.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure great

great paine, & four dangerous sicknesses during his life; the first at fifteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall dye at fifty seven, of a sickness. He shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his days, he shall be unfortunate about fifty years old, in all his undertakings, and shall dye very poor and needy, he shall be very unsettled in his mind, and never gain any thing by merchandize. He shall gain by planting and grafting, and tilling of ground: he shall have ill fortune with Oxen and Horses. If a Female, she will be of light behaviour, & thrust her husbands out, before her death she shall be blind. Saturday shall be very unfortunate to her, she shall live till threescore years old and shall be very needy and ill reported of, for her evill life and wicked courses, which she took in her young years: she shall receive some wound of some four footed beast.

The good and ill fortune of those born under *Sagitarius*, the term of their life, and the good and bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall be wrathful and angry, but soon appeased, he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled sore with the wind-cholick, and have several sicknesses: the first about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about fifty or upwards,

ward, which if he escape, he may probably live till eighty years old, he shall be very prosperous, he shall obtain great and notable victories over his enemies by his warlike actions; yet the Malevolent sign Saturn, sometimes opposing, he shall meet with great difficulties and troubles, he shall have many possessions taken from him, by some who endeavour his overthrow; the one part of his life shall be fortunate, the other unfortunate, he shall attain a good & vertuous wife, with great possessions by her, he shall be very religious and wise. As for the Female, she shall be wicked, and given to studdy witch-craft, and sometimes she shall be very curst & audacious, have many children. The first day of the week shall be very unfortunate to her if she attempt any new thing, she shall have two husbands, the first shall hate her the second shall be very loving and pleasing to her, with whom if her wicked spirit hinder not she may lead a very quiet and good life.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Capricornus*, the term of their life, and their good & bad days to begin any work.

He shall be contentious and a sower of discord, born proud by nature, high & commanding, despising all men, and counting them below his worth; very Letcherous, following

common harlots much given to drunkenness, he shall have several sicknesses, as about twelve years old, and twenty one, and thirty four years old, and many more, which if he escape, he shall live till threescore; he shall have two wives, two sons, and his end shall be more fortunate then his beginning, he shall have very great fortune in Cattel, as Oxen, Sheep, and Goats, with great industry he shall gain much treasure and riches, he shall be a great travellor, but at length end his life in his own native Country; his second wife shall be very rich and beautiful, and vertuous, and honoured of all. Now for the female, she shall be very inconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain to great riches and honour, and if she escape a sickness she shall have in her youth, she may live till between forty & fifty.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Aquarius*, the term of their life, & their good & bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall be much addicted to wine and women, and a lover of mirth and festial feasts, he shall be much addicted to be mad, at the spring and fall of the leaf: he shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him, which if he escape, he shall live till a hundred and nine years: he shall gain much wealth, and

ing his wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her: Saturday will be an unfortunate day to begin any imployment, tuesday and thursday shall be very unfortunate. The female or woman shall be very tender and delicate, and true and faithful, a vertuous wife in every respect, she shall have sore eyes, about eight or nine years old, she shall have a sore sickness, which if she escape, she shall live till fourscore, she shall have many children, marry about sixteen years old, her Husband shall be curst and wicked, and she shall be divorced from him and he shall falsely accuse her, and seek to defame her vertuous carriage.

The good and bad fortune of those born under *Pisces*, the term of their life, and the good & bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall have many notable marks upon his body, and shall be much subject to a pain in the head, he shall not have any memorable sickness till he be threescore and eight, of which he shall dye, he shall have three wives, he shall be very rich, and enjoy many possessions & lands, he shall be put into publique imployment, and maugre all his enemies, they shall never hurt him: He shall fall into a River and be in great danger of death by other casual accidents: yet by the mercy of God, and the good aspects of the Planets he shall go through them all: As

for

for the Female born under this Sign, she shall be married while she is young, and have many Imperial Children before thirty years: she shall meet with many difficulties and troubles, and dangers, which if she escape, she shall live till about Threescore and Ten: Saturday shall be very unfortunate to begin any imployment, and what ever she begins at the beginning of the week, shall be very prosperous: She shall be rich, and honoured, and loved of most; her husbands shall be two, and those very good and loving because she shall merit it at their hands.

Thus by observing what Signs any person is born under, you may with much ease judge of their good and bad fortune, which will be much advantagious, that knowing the events both good and bad that may happen, you may the better seek to attain the one, and to avoid the other.

Astrological Judgements upon several parts of mans body, with the natures and qualities of every one of them.

First of the Head.

THis being the most publique part of mans body and according to the forme and bigness, is to be adjudged either good or bad:

Know then, that a great head is seldom or never good, but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of apprehension, a very little head of the least size of all, usually retains but a little Wit, but a head of a middle size, is most commonly most Witty; a long Head betokeneth folly: a great Head, and small members do always produce much indiscretion in the Head or Woman.

Judgement upon the Hair.

A thick Hair bespeaks an humble heart, much inclining to cold; if the hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the head, or other parts of the Body it shews a very great fearfulness in that man: If the hair be curled and thick, it shews that man to be of a hot complexion; thin Hair, shews the man to be of a cold constitution.

Of the Eyes.

There are several colours of the eyes, and several forms: round eyes and rowling, shews much vice and corrupt manners, great eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the fountain; smiling twinkling eyes, betoken a merry life: hollow eyes commeth of driness, red eyes signifie anger and Wrath: blackish eyes have a sharp and piercing understanding,

little

little eyes betoken timerousnesse of Spirit: shining eyes shew much valyantis, if they be mean, not too big nor too little, it signifies Justice and Equity.

Of the Face.

A fat face betokens a Lyar, and devourer, and sodden, a round face signifies folly, a great face to be dull and slow about any business. A face well proportioned of colours and bignesse, shews a commendable life. A long lean face, to be spightful and envious, a countenance cast down too much to be hypocritical, and not to be trusted.

Of the Voice.

A grave and slow voice, betokens strength of body and mind, of a quiet and meek spirit. men of a gross very big & hourse voice, shews to be injurious and wicked, a small shrill voice to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be provoked, a weak voice, shews want of courage and spirit.

Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefaced, the paps hanging down, betokens weakness, a broad big Breast, to be strong and courageous: a Breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weakness and imbecility of nature and body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of Astrology, directs you for the cure of the di-

Kempers of any of these parts of the body.

Of Earthquakes, and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly, causeth a great shaking or Earthquake, which do generally presage Wars and Commotions in those parts and Nations where it is.

Of Thundring and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud, now these two contraries thus included together, beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Prison wherein it is pend up, the violent rushing whereof makes a noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire lightning, being both broke forth at one instant, though the Lightning appear first in regard of the quickness of the eye.

Of the dangerous years of a mans life.

A year compos'd of seven times seven, which is forty nine, is very dangerous, also the fifty fifth years of a Mans Life, also the sixty third

year

year of a mans age, which be usually procure many evils, dangers, and perils, either to life or estate; which an Emperor of Rome having escaped, seemed to rejoyce that he had passed over those enemies to old age.

Of the four Elements.

1 The Element of fire, next the Moon, and so downward.
2 The Element of Air.
3 The Element of water.
4 The Element of Earth.

Of the four Complexions.

The Choleriek hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, fearful, hasty, brainless, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtile where he applyeth his wit. He hath wine of the Lion, that is to say, when he is drunk, he chideth and fighteth, and commonly he loveth to be clad in black, russet, and grey.

The Sanguine, hath nature of air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy and gracious, he hath his wine of the Ape, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is, and coveteth no

women,

women, and naturally loveth high colours cleath.

The Phlegmatick hath nature of water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepy, ingenious, commonly he spitteth when he is moved, and hath his Wine of the Sheep, for when he is drunk, he counteth himself wisest, and he loveth most green colour.

The melancholly hath nature of Earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a back-biter, malicious, and slow, his wine is of the Hog, for when he is drunk, he desireth sleep, and he loveth cleath of a black colour.

The serious Judgement of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles, or black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of man, from the head to the foot.

A man with a mole on the fore-head, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and larg possessions with his Wife for to be wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the Woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A man having a Mole, or black spot on his eye-brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful days, but in the end shall marry a vertuous rich wife: If a wo-

man,

man, she shall injoy a good, pleasant, comely, personable man.

A Man having a Mole on his Nose, he is of a ruddy complection, Loving pleasure more than profit: The woman also the same fortune.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth foretel, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavours, he shall gain money and friends too, so saith Placo: the woman shall be very wise and rich, and increase in dignities.

A mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in actions, honor amongst men, though it may be through envy, suffer some disgrace: If a woman of a weak constitution, apt to believe lies, and ill reports of her husband.

A mole on the shoulder of a man, promiseth troubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate end.

A Woman having a Mole on the same place, it betokeneth much outward happiness, she shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods, and Chattels abounding.

A Mole on the hand or wrist of a man or woman, doth speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter days: beginning their days in joy, but ending their days in poverty, increasing in children.

A mole on the Breast, near the heart of the

man,

the man or woman denotes much malice, impiety, hatred, and other vices.

A Pole on the belly, denotes Whoredome, Luxury, and gluttony.

A mole having a mole on the knee, shall be happy in his choice, of a vertuous, rich and comely wife: a woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a vertuous carriage, very fruitfull in bearing.

A man having a mole on the Ankle, it bespeaks him to take on him the woman's part, an her husband: If a woman, that she shall wear the Breeches.

A man having a mole on the knee, denotes very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his old age: The woman shall also be very fortunate and happy all her days.

Of the twelve Houses.

To be perfect in this, it requires great study, you are first to know, that there is nothing appertaining to the life of man which has not it's signification from one house or other.

The first house is called the Ascendant, because the Sun doth here ascend our Horizon, in what ever climate it be in.

The second house is succedent to the Ascendant, and signifies riches, and substance of the native.

The

The third house follows in order, and hath signification of Brethren, Kindred, Neighbours and Alliance.

The fourth House or Angel of the Earth, signifies immoveable Goods, Lands and Heritages.

The fifth House is the succedent of the Angel of the Earth, and therefore signifies mirth and jollity.

The sixth house is Cadent from the Earth Angel, it beholdeth not the ascendant, and therefore signifieth sickness of all kinds.

The seventh house is the Angel of the West, the seventh from the ascendant, and signifies open Enemies, Law-suits and quarrels.

The eight house being succedent from the Angel of the West is above the earth, and is the aid and assistance of an open Enemy, signifies death.

The ninth house is called Cadent, it is in the time of the ascendant, it signifies religion and Learning.

The tenth House of the South Angel, this hath signification of the Mother of the native, it signifies dignity, honor and preferment, as Emperors Kings Princes, and Nobles.

The eleventh house, being succedent of the Angel of the South, it hath signification of friendship, amity, and hope.

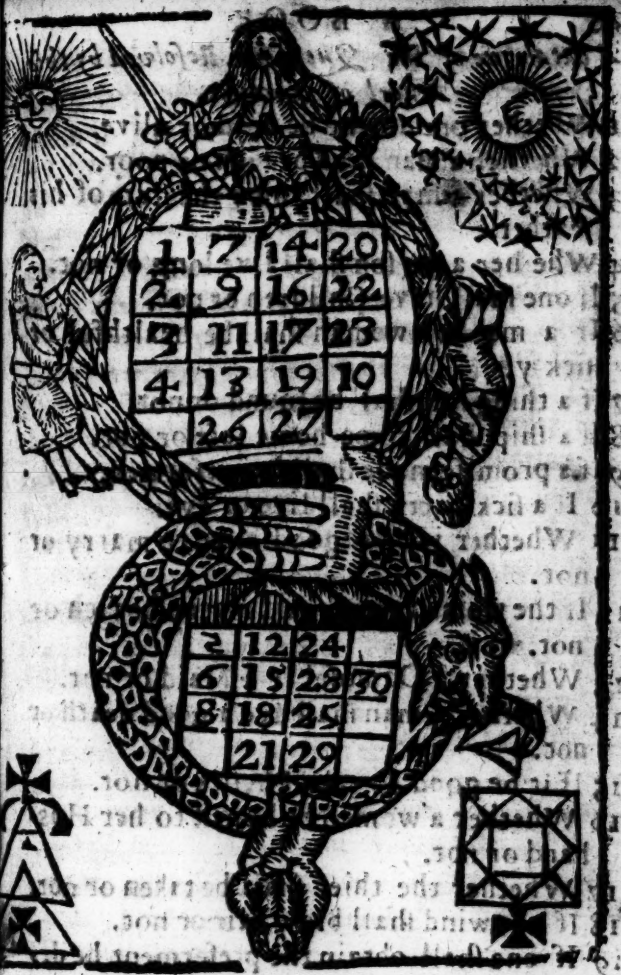
The

The twelfth house, being the Cadent of the Angel of the South, it is above the earth, not beholding the assendant, therefore signifies private enemies, Imprisonment, poverty, misery, and disgrace; Thus much for the twelve houses. The nature of them, and their properties is more largely discribed in the excellent book, called, the book of Palmestry: the first part being of Palmestry, the latter of natural Astrology, the things contained therein, being a great help to this book.

A Wheel of Fortune, composed first by *Rufus Aienus*, and now published by *Samuel Strangehopes*;

Containing the resolution of all manner of Questions, both for delight and satisfaction of the Reader.

The



The upperm‹ ſt Wheel is good fortune,
And the undermoſt Wheel is bad fortune.

A catalogue of the Questions Resolved by this Wheel of Fortune.

1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
2 Whether a man shall be rich or poor.
3 Whether a man shall enjoy the state of his Father.
4 Whether a person shall live long or not.
5 If one shall have Children or not.
6 If a man or woman shall be healthful or sickly.
7 If a thing lost shall be found or not.
8 If a ship shall come home safe or not.
9 If a promise made shall be performed.
10 If a sick party shall live or dye.
11 Whether it be a good time to marry or not.
12 If the woman you would marry be rich or not.
13 Whether a Damosel be a Maid or not.
14 Whether a man shall dye a good death or not.
15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
16 Whether a woman be honest to her Husband or not.
17 Whether the thief shall be taken or not.
18 If the wind shall blow fair or not.
19 If one shall obtain the preferment he desires.
20 If thy friend be faithful or not.

21 If one shall get the victory or not.
22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires.
23 If it be good to take a Iourney.
24 If the Child shall be fortunate or not.
25 If the year shall be plentiful or not.
26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize or not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26 questions which you would demand; and for the ease understanding of this figure in every part, you must first of all chuse a number, what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, or any other, more or less, write it down, and write under that the number of the day, and then take the number you shall find under the first Letter of your Name you were Christned, which you shall find in the following table, and these three numbers together in one sum, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you find your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shall speed well, if in the lower part, it shall prove evil. And thus with much ease, you may know any thing you desire.

A : B : C : D : E : F : G : H : I
1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9
K : L : M : N : O : P : Q : R : S
10 : 20 : 30 : 40 : 50 : 60 : 70 : 80 : 90
T : V : W : X : Y : Z : I : V : HI
100 : 200 : 300 : 400 : 500 : 600 : 700 : 800 : 900

How to know the ruling Planet that any one is born under.

First take the Name of the party, desiring to know this, and then the name of his Father and Mother, and write down the numbers you find under each Letter of the three Names, in the foregoing Table, you must take all the Letters of the Christian names, and gather all those sums together, and then divide it by nine, substract afterwards the product by nine as often as you can, and if there remain a unite or four, both signifie the Sun, if two or seven, both signifie the Moon, if three, Jupiter; if five, Mercury; if six Venus, if eight, Saturn, if nine Mars. This way if you go rightly to work according to the method before you, you shall know what you desire.

How to know the Assendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Assendent any one is born under, take the parties name; and of his Father

ther and Mother; and then divide the whole collected together by twelve: If there remain 1 it signifies the Lyon, if Juno 2. if Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn 4. if Sagitarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus, 6. Taurus, if Palladium, 7. Aries, if Vulcan, 8. Libra, if Mars is 9. Scorpio, if 10. Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phœbus, 12. they represent Geminies.

Astrological Rules, observed by the motions of the planets, for the cutting of hair, to make it grow how you please.

Always see that the Moon be placed in common signs, well dignified, but especially in earthy, is the opinion of some. Therefore, in cutting of hair, if you would not have it grow too suddenly, see that the Moon be in Virgo, Gemini, or Leo, decreasing in Light and motion, & afflicted by Saturn: but if you desire your hair to grow speedily, let the Lord of the Ascendant be one of the fruitful signs, and the Moon in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, so that the Moon be increasing in Light and Motion, And let her be in Sextile or Trine, of the Lord of the Ascendant of the parties Nativity, but have a special regard the Moon be free from the Malevolent of Saturn, or Mars, for they will cause much scurf and dandriff at the roots of the hair. If you desire your hair should grow

thick, let the Moon be in opposition of the Sun, and the assendant, and the Moon free from the aspects of the Malevolents.

Of the Golden Number, what it is, and why so called.

This is a number of 10. proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called, because it was sent in golden Letters, from Alexandria in Ægypt, into Rome, it is the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the Moon doth make all sundry motions and changes: to find out the aforesaid number add one to the year of our Lord, and divide the same by nineteen, and the remainer is the golden number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the Moon between change and change, never passeth thirty days, it is thus found out: multiply the golden number for the year, by 11. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then divide the product by thirty, and the remainer shall be the Epact, the knowledge of this finds out the age of the Moon, as you may find exactly set down in the third part of this Book.

A brief discourse of days, nights, and seasons.

These people who live under the Equinoctial

tial Circle, have two Summers, and two Winters every year, by reason the Sun passeth twice over their heads: their Summers are in our Spring and Autumn, that is March and September, when the Sun is in the beginning of Aries and Libra, and their two Winters is in our Winter, and their two Summers are in June and December, when the Sun is in Cancer and Capricorn. But their Winters is very warm, not deserving the name of a Winter, in respect of ours. The days & nights are always of equal length, each containing 12 hours. Those who live betwixt the Tropicks and the Equinoctial, have the Sun passing twice over their heads, so they also have two Summers and two Winters, but differ from the other in respect of heat, & the length of the days and nights. Those who live under the Tropicks, have but one Summer and one Winter in the year; the Sun coming just over their heads on Mid-summer Day, which with them is the 11 of June, and their winter is when the Sun enters Capricorn, that is the 11 of December.

Of the dignity and dimention of the Planets and their distance from the Sun, and the length of their courses.

The *Sun* being the greatest among the Planets, and the Center of all the Orbs, from whence he sends forth his glittering Rayes to all the Planets, compassing him about, he far exceeds in magnitude; hence therefore according to the adversity of his rising and setting, he devideth the seasons of the year, and causeth the changing of the length of days and nights.

The first planet above the Sun is Mercury, he performeth his course about the Sun in 88 days: It is from the Sun to the Sphere of Mercury 12055773 Italian miles, his body is less than the earth 2800 miles.

Next above Mercury is the glittering Star Venus, who makes her Revolution about the Sun in 224 days: it is from the Sun to Venus 3636104 Italian miles, she is lesser than the Earth 175 miles, she is the biggest Star in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the earth, which is placed between Mars and Venus, and accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun in 365 days, 5 h. 49 m. 2. se. It is from the Sun to the body of the Earth, 31166203 Miles, her

her diurnal motion 56 m. 8. se. is lesse than the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 days, 22 h. 20 m. 44 se. From the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egytian years, 315 days, 14 h. 30 m. 54 se. From the Sun to Jupiter is 26179152 Italian miles, he is lesser than the Earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme, and slowest in motion, insomuch that he performs but one revolution about the Sun in 29 Egyptian years, 126 days, 1 h. 58 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to Saturn 47833576 Italian miles, he wheels in a day 35959 miles, in an h. 1489. in a m. 25 miles: is twice as big as the earth.

The Moon is a secondary Planet, and retains the earth for her Center, about which she performs her course in 27 days, 7 h. 43 m. It is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 miles, she is less than the Sun 15924 times, and is less than the earth 45 times.

Rules to judge of Health and sickness, at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this judgement, have respect to the Cusp of the Assendant, of the figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Assendant of the figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Suns ingress into Aries, and if these two Assendants be free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also be free, then it signifies that the party shall be free from infirmities in general, and sickness, and shall be very healthful, but if the two Assendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall be very unhealthful.

Of the Eclipses, and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light? that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the interposition of the body of the Moon, betwixt the Sun and the earth, averting or turning his beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark

for

for that time: that of the Moon is by a diametrical interposition of the Body of the Earth, betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light she receives of the Sun, and this is ever upon the opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at the full of the Moon.

Of the effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue.

Ptolomy teacheth us that if an Eclipse fall in the East part of the Horizon, or in the Ascendant or East Angel, the events thereof shall begin to manifest themselves in the Fourth Month after, but its most strong opperation will be three months after it's beginning; but if it be in the West part of the Horizon, in the seventh House of the Heaven, in the seventh or eight Month after the Eclipse, shall the effects be manifested: now as touching the time of their continuance, how long the effects shall be in force; you ought in every Region and Country, where the Eclipse shall happen, to judge according to the proportion of the Ecliptick hours, see how many hours or minutes (an hour being fifty minutes the Eclipse continues in the Region, if you desire to know the continuance of the Events, for the events

of

of the Suns Eclipse, it shall continue so many years, as he is Eclipsed hours, reckoning from the first moment of his obscuration, to the last: And a Lunar Eclipse, the events and effects shall continue so many months as she is Eclipsed hours.

How to know the Events of any Eclipse that shall happen.

You ought first to know the quality and nature of the Signs (as you have at large, in the foregoing Sheets described) in which either of the Luminaries are eclipsed, and from the places and Signs in which the most notable fixed Stars are known, also the Planet that shall bear Rule in those two places; see which Planet hath most power and Strength in the place of the Eclipse, and the Angel preceeding the Eclipse, alwayes preferring that Planet which is nearest the Angel, and most strong in the Degree of the Eclipse, and make him Lord of the Eclipse, observe also the fixed stars placed near the Eclipse.

Consider together the nature of all these Northern Signs signifie Earth-quakes, Southern Signs, the alteration of the Air, and denotes detriment to birds and flying Fowl, and to creatures living in the water, great losse

and

and damages to Ships and Mariners: Eclipses near the East, signifies their effects will be apparent in fruits, to youth: Eclipses in the West denotes alteration of the Laws and Customes of People, and also signifies much murder and Rapine committed.

If Jupiter be Lord of the Eclipse, he causeth a great plenty of all things, honor, plenty, Renown and Glory, peace and increase of riches: Causeth an enlargement of Territories and Dominions; and denotes success and happiness in every thing, and to every man.

Saturn being Lord of the Eclipse, he is generally the occasion of destruction and mischief, by reason of cold, he causeth long and tedious infirmities and diseases; in the Air causeth bitter Frost, cloudy and tempestuous weather; in the sea, great tempests and shipwrack, destruction of Fishes, great floods, and erruptions of sea-banks: on the earth he produceth great scarcity of Corn, that many shall dye for want of bread.

Mars being chief Lord of an Eclipse, threatens mischiefs to all sorts and kinds of men, causeth much wars and intestine hatred, quarrels and discords amongst men; excites men to Robbery, Tyranny, and Rebellion, causeth trou-

troubles in general, ſuddain death, violation of Laws, unheard of theſts and Roberries: In the Sea cauſeth ruine and deſtruction to ſhips, cauſeth alſo a ſcarcity and deſtruction of the fruits of the Earth, by reaſon they ſhall be ſcorched with heats.

If Venus be chief Ruler, ſhe denotes the ſame fortune as Mars, onely ſhe is happy in marriage, and fruitful in children.

Mercury being chief Ruler, ſignifies ſuch events generally, as are of the nature of the Planet he is conjoyned with, onely he excites men to expedition of buſineſs, and to cuning and ingenuity in every thing, but is very unfortunate in Navigation, cauſing frequent and turbulent winds.

Thus far of Eclipſes, according to Ptolomy, which I hope will ſatisfie the ingenious Reader, ſeeing my narrow bounds will not allow me any larger treatiſe, of the nature and qualities of Eclipſes.

An exact Judgement of ancient Aſtrologers, of the general accidents in the world, that ſhall happen to men, women, and children, by the falling of New-years day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-years

years day will fall: If it fall on Sunday, a Pleasant Winter ensueth, a natural & kindly Summer, abundance of Fruit, the Harvest will be indifferent for weather, but producing some Winds and Rain: a temperate and seasonable Spring: it denotes many Marriages, plenty of Wine and Hony, the death of young Men and Cattel, Robberies in most places, new Prelates and Kings, cruel wars toward the end of the year, or at least much dissension, and discord among men.

Munday.

If it fall on Munday, the Winter will be somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer temperate, no great plenty of Fruit, fancies and Fables dispersed abroad, many Agues. The death of Kings and Nobles, and great Men, in most places, Marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy winter, a wet Summer, a various Harvest; a moist Spring, Corn and Fruit indifferent, yet Garden herbs shall not flourish, great sadness amongst men, women, and Children, a Mortality of Cattel, many men shall dye of the bloody flux, and every thing save Corn, shall be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm winter in the beginning,

beginning, but toward the end, snow and frost, a Cloudy Summer, plenty of Fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Hony, and other things; damage and hard labor to women with Child, Death to many Children, plenty of Sheep, News of Kings, and great Wars, bloodshed towards the midst.

Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Sumer windy, a moderate Spring, save onely it will be windy, and a rainy Harvest, many inundations towards the latter end of the Year, much Fruit, and plenty of the fruits of the earth, and hony; flesh shall be dear, by reason of the death of Cattel in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious, and women shall be very loose and Licentious.

Friday.

If on Friday, a stormy winter, and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, and indifferent Harvest, small store of Fruit, Wine hony, and corn dear, many blear eyes, many youths shall dye, Earth-quakes in many places, much Thunder and Lightening, also very tempestuous at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst Cattel, great commotions in many Countries and Kingdoms, and many heart-Divisions amongst men.

Saturday.

Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harvest and a dry, windy Spring, Garden Hearbs shall be cheap, much burning, plenty of hony, flax, and hemp, the death of ancient people in most places, many Feavers and certain Agues, great rumors of wars and sudden murthers in many places for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules, worthy of approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting Children to Nurse, or a Trade, or placing of Children.

Considering the usefulness of knowing fit times for these purposes, and also finding the Rules of the Ancients to be very necessary, especially of Harley, Ptolomeus, and Aristotle, I thought it good not to let slip this matter: Therefore in setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon, when the Nurse first begins to give the Child suck, be in the Conjunction of Venus, or in the Sextile or Trine of her, also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send Youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sextile or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the Ninth House of the Radix. How to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that Year especially

cially Wings or Saunders being most plain.

If you send your Child to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth house, and the sign of the tenth house, and see what Planet the Trade he is to be bound to, doth properly belong.

If the occupation be a Plummer, Currier, Potter, Brick-maker, Maltster, Chandler, Gardner, or worker in Mines, see that Saturn rul the hand be strong.

If thou puttest thy Child to a Cleathier, Woollen-Draper, or Lawyer, or Divine, fortifie Iupiter.

If a Physitian, Souldier, Apothecary, Chyrurgion, Watch-maker, Cutler, Butcher, Tanner, or Carpenter, fortifie Mars.

If a Gold-Smith, Melter of Money, Copper-Smith, Brazier, or Pewterer, fortifie the Sun.

If a Silk-man, Mustian Weaver, Linnen-Draper, Limner, Painter, Jeweller, Embroiderer, Perfumer, Engraver, Sempster, Glover, or Upholsterer fortifie Venus.

If an Astrologer, Mathematician, Philosopher, Merchant, Scrivener, Post, School-Master, Printer, Bookseller, Attorney, Clerk, Solliciter, or Taylor, fortifie Mercury.

If a Saylor, Fisherman, Fish-monger, Mariner, Brewer, Huntsman, Miller, or Maltster,

Waltster, Fortifie the Moon

When you wean your Child, let the Moon be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the houses of Venus. If the Moon be in Libra, the Child will never more care for the Breast: Thus saith Haily.

The Astronomers view of the Circles, Poles, Firmament, Horizon, and stars.

He that would take a view of the Stars, quartereth to himself the Firmament, into certain Regions, through which he may observe the motions of the Stars, namely imaginary Circles, of which the chief are the Equator, the Tropicks, and the Zodiack: which conceive thus. That the Stars move circularly, are daily returned to the same Places, doth shew, and therefore the Heaven is a rouling Sphere, therefore it hath an Axle, about which it is rounded, and there are two extremities of its Axle, or two immoveable poles, the Northern and Southern.

Between the Poles in the midst of the Sphere conceive a circle, it will be the Equator. And to this two paralels the Tropicks: which the Sun describeth, being at the highest in the Summer, and being at the lowest in the Winter, but the yearly passage of the Sun (passing from this Tropick to that, and cutting the Equinoctial in two places) they call

the Zodiack; whose Poles do again describe the little Poler Circles, by their daily going about.

You have in the very Celestial Frame, circles, invisibly placed, and turning about with it, but there are others proper to any place and immoveable; The Horizon and Meridian whersoever you stand looking round about, you see the Horizon, to wit, the confines of heaven and Earth, or of the upper hemisphere, from the lower, but the center of the Horizon is where you stand, its Poles in the Heaven, the point which is highest and lowest to you, that over your head they call the Senith, that under the earth Nadith.

But draw a Circle again, through the poles of the world, and the Zenith, and the Nadith, will be the Meridian at which the Sun arriving maketh it Noon with us. As for the motion of the stars that is uniform to all the fixed ones, as if they were carryed to one and the same Orb: we have found out for certain, that as the fixed ones, and with these (the Sun and Moon) do finish their course, wheeling about the Earth as their Center, so the other five Planets wheel about the Sun whom Mercury in a very little Orb, goeth about in Four months time, Venus in one Orb almost twice as big, in nineteen months time, Mars in one

so

so large, that he also goeth about the earth in a year and a halfs time, Jupiter also in a larger, in twelve years wanting two months. Saturn, in the largest in twenty nine years, and six months, all which now and then are from the Earth, and now and then nigh the earth, sometimes coming forward, sometimes going backward, sometimes at a stand, and sometimes proceeding.

In like manner they pass along the Zodiack, but not so exactly as the Sun, but run sometimes one way, and sometimes another.

Every circle is divided into 306 Degrees, as well small as big, and each of these into 60. minutes, and each of these into 60 seconds, and these motions of the Planets, in the ephemerides, and there is calculated, and what aspect one to another, whether a Conjunction or not, this in the yearly Almanack is plain and easie.

If you would know how to erect a figure, to resolve any question in Astrology, be pleased to take a view of the Book of Palmestry, the latter part will teach you an easie and exact way.

The end of the first Book.

A SHORT TREATISE OF PHYSICK: OR, Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Mans Body; the Nature and quality of diseases, incident to the body of man or woman.

Also excellent rules and receipts, for the curing of all diseases, and distempers, which are incident to man or woman, according to the sober judgment, & experience of the ablest studients of Astrology and Physick.

PART. II.

Composed and fitted for the meanest Capacity, in plain and easie terms; for the benefit of all who shall, or would be desirous of their own good.

Also excellent Rules for Bathing, Blooding, & sweating; Conserving and preserving.

Together with the most useful, and general rules of Arithmetick.

LONDON,
Printed by A. P. for Tho. Passinger, at the three Bibles, on London-Bridge, 1675.

A SHORT Treatise of PHYSICK.

OR,

Every ones Companion.

THis small treatise will not afford an exact Division, in the Parts of the Body of Man particularly, which also would puzle the Judgement of the Reader, and prove but of little benefit, unless the whole might be inserted, which is impossible it should, in so small a treatise. Seeing many Authors have made so many intire Volumes of it: I shall therefore, give you the natures of diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the body of Man.

I'le begin with Aries.

Aries ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth-ach, scabs, and megrims, also all infirmities in the Nose, face and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the diseases incident to them, as hoarseness, and colds, and Kings-evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.

Gemini the arms and shoulders and hands, and also all diseases incident to them, as the stopage in the veins, cramp in the fingers, or any pain in the arms what soever.

Cancer governeth the breasts, papps and upper part of the belly and is incident to the Phthick Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabbs and Itch, to Pimples and Ulcers, and Erysipelas.

Leo, the heart breast, and stomach and any disease near the back, as cholen, and feavers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo the guts and belly, entralls, and small guts, for diseases, the wind-chollick, bel-

ly-ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels.

Libra, the reins, joynts, and hands, and hath these diseases, as gravel and heat of the Kidnies, fluxes, and a windy vapour running through the veins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and privy members; these diseases incident, as running of the reins, and French-pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures, and such like.

Sagitarius, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is, a full body, and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues and dimness of sight, sciatica, and issues.

Aquarius, legs, and ruleth the black-jaundies, and lameness in the legs, and Humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet, the Gout in those parts, the paulsie, scabs, and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the Signs by themselves, and the nature of them: now followeth the parts and diseases of mans body governed by the Planets.

Saturn, governs the right ear, bladder, bones, and their diseases, as quartane agues, cancers, black choler, rhumes, coughs palsies, loosnesse of the body, &c.

Iupiter, governs the lungs, ribs, liver, seed,

and arteries: the left ear, and their infirmities, as pluriſies, appoplexy, and ſuch as proceed of too much bloud and wind in any part of the Body.

Mars governeth the gall, veins, and reins, and their ſickneſſes: as Feavers, Ulcers and Choler, Madneſs, Carbuncles, and Yellow-Jaundice, and alſo the Stones, and Privy Members of Man or Woman in part.

Sun governs the ſight, heart, and right ſide, and the right eye and the diſeaſes of them, as head-aches, Flures in the eyes, Cramp, cold at Stomach and Liver.

Venus governs the Liver, Loyns, and Matrix, Paps and Throat, and their diſeaſes, as weakneſs in the body and members, French-Pox, and ſuch like.

Mercury governs the Brain, thoughts memory, ſpeech, and tongue: it noteth madneſs, ſtamering, hoarſeneſs, coughs, falling-evil, Pyſick, and Rheumes.

Moon governeth the left eye of a man, the right eye of a woman, ſtomach, belly, and left ſide, and the diſeaſes of them: as Dropſie, Palſie, Surfeits, rotten Coughs, Worms in Children: Kings-evil, Falling-ſickneſs, Convulſion-fits, Dimneſs of ſight, Small-Pox and Meaſels.

In every ſickneſs and diſeaſe it is neceſ-

ſary

sary and useful, to consider the Celestial motions of the Planets, before you judge of the cause of the sickness: know what Planet ruleth, and find out the place pained or diseased, then consider their nature, if they be kind or cruel, masculine or feminine, of the day or night, hot or cold, moist or dry, sanguine or melancholly, consider the nature of the signs, whether hot or cold, moist or dry, what member it governeth, and the disease: These rules well considered with diligence and industry, will be able to furnish an Artest with sufficient matter, whereon to ground his judgement, whereby he shall be able to judge of the nature and qualities of diseases, and shall by that be able to apply such remedies, as shall best agree with the distemper.

Here followeth rare receipts of Physick and chirurgery, for the curing of all diseases & distempers, incident to the body of man.

The countess of Kents rare receipt, for a consumption, and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best honey, dissolve it in a pipkin, on the fire, put in two penny-worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny-worth of the powder of elicompane two penny-worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny-worth of Red-Rose-water, so stir them together, till they be all compounded, then put it

it into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liquorish stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a wall-nut shell, take it when you go to bed, and in the morning fasting, or at any time when the cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees: probatum est.

A receipt for the griping of the guts.

Take a pint of Claret-wine, put to it a spoonful of Parsley-seed, and as much Fenel-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wild Mallow root, clean washed and scraped, and the Pith taken out, put in it a good quantity of Sugar, then burn the Claret well, with all these things in it, and drink a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at three a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods blessing you shall find present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green weed of the Sea, which usually cometh with Oysters, wash it, and dry it to powder, Drink it with some Malmsey fasting, and you shall find ease immediately after.

An Excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tetbury-roots, and wash, and scrape them clean, and slice them thin; then take the grease of a Barrow-hog of each a like quantity, put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease at

at bottom, then a layer of Roots, taen of greale again, so lay them in layers till the Pot be full, then stop the Pot close, & set it on a dung-hill one and twenty days, then heat it altege-gether in a bowl, boil it, and strain it, put in it a penny worth of Aquavitæ, and annoint the place Pained, very warm against the Fire: Probatum est.

A drink for the Plague.

Take red Sage, Elder leaves, and red hyp-er leaves, of each a handful, and stamp them, and strain them with a quart of White-wine, and Aquavite, and Ginger put to it; Drink thereof every morning one spoonful nine Mor-nings together, and with Gods blessing it will perfect be you.

Another experienced Remedy for the Plague.

Take a pint of Palmsle and burn it well, then take about six spoonfuls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good tres-cle, and so much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger; mix it together, and let the sick party drink of it blood-warm, which will cause him to cast, but give him as much more still, again, and again, till the Party leave casting so after it will be well, If the Party cast not at all, once taking of it is enough, and probably it may not be the

Sick-

ſickneſs, after he hath done caſting, it is good that the party take a competent Portion of burnt Palmſie alone, with ſame treacle and grains, it will much comfort his ſpirits.

A remedy to cure the ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Myrrhe one ounce, of Engliſh Saffron three drams, of Dar Hyſterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juyce of the water of wormwood, let the patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him: probatum eſt.

Another for the ague.

Take a red Onion cut ſmall, fry and fifty grains of Pepper beaten ſmall, bind it to the wriſt, half an hour before the Ague comes upon you.

For the Worms.

Take the Powder of Coralain, to the weight of three pence in ſilver, in the water of Couch-graſs, in the morning faſting.

For the Tooth-ach.

Put a quantity of the Gumm of Ivy, into a little Bag of Linnen, then wet the Bag in Aquavite, and let it lye in your Mouth till the Gumm be conſumed; hold the Bagg upon the Tooth pained, and in ſhort time you ſhall receive eaſe.

To

To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfuls of Carmon, a handful of Mallows, as much wormwood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-seeds, and as much Anni-seeds; beat all the seeds, and boil them in the hearbs, and then strain it.

For the Wind Collick.

Bruise parsly seeds, and seeth them in sack, and drink it warm, when you are pained.

For the Head-ach.

Seeth the Vernine and bittony, and wormwood, and wash the head with it thrice a week, and take the Hearbs and make a Plaister, and lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this manner following: when the Hearbs are well sodden, take them, and wring out the juyce of them, and stamp them in a Morter: and temper them with the Water wherewith they are made, and put thereto the bran of wheat, and make a Garland of time, that they may go round the head, bind the Plaister and it as hot as the Person can suffer it, do this three times, and he shall find ease.

An approved medicine for sore breasts.

Seeth a handful of Mallows, very soft in fair water, and then let the water run from the Mallows, chop them small, and put them in a dish with Boars grease, heat them very hot,

hot, and spread them on a Plaister, and lay it on the Breast, as hot as you can suffer it, heating it three or four times a day, probatum est.

A medicine for the Itch.

Take sweet Butter, and unwrought wax, and brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boyl them together, till they be like a salve, then annoint your body and arms and legs, all over, three times by the fire therewith, and no more.

For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-Pitch, and drink it in White-wine, or Sack, or Malmsie, then melt Parmacitty, and annoint the place where the bruise is.

To stop bleeding at the Nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your Nose, or else receive the smoak of it up your nostrils.

To stench a bleeding Wound.

Lay Hogs Dung, hot from the Hog, to the bleeding wound.

For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Ragwort, and a quantity of ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder Leg of a Bullock, and beat the Marrow and the Herbs together, and boil them on a fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

A water for sore Eyes.

Take Rosemary, Houseleek, and red Fennel, and roast an Egg, and take out the yolk, beat these Herbs together, and strain them, and wash the eyes with the juyce.

A Remedy for the bloody-flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranot, and drink them with red Wine morning and Evening, blood-warm; then beat a brick red hot, and lay it under a close stool, and cast Rosemary, and Palmike over it, and let the Patient sit over it.

For a burn.

Take Oyl of Roses and womans milk, and put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To dry up a running Sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of Roach-Allom, a pint of the Oyl of Olives, and put to it a handful of Sage, and boyl them together till they be half consumed, then lay it to the sore, and it will dry up.

For a pain in the back.

Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Vinegar, applying a Plaister to the back; and it will soon give you ease.

For a swelling in the legs or hands.

Take Worm wood, and Southern-Wood, Rew, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with Honey, till they begin

begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves, and boil them in Rose-water, then dry them, and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning fasting. Use Red-rose water, which is the best.

For a recovery of speech.

Take the juyce of Sage, and Primroses, and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a stinking breath.

Take the juyce of Rue, and black Pints, and snuff it up the Nostrils.

An excellent water to clear the eyes.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, white-roses, Chelundine, Vervain and Rew, of each a handful, the Liver of a He-goat chopt small. If for a woman the Liver of a She-goat: infuse them well in eye-bright-water, then distill them in a Limbeck, and you shall have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Vine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran a handful, of brine, wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three Pints, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the

steam

steam up into your mouth with a Funnel, afterward wash your mouth with verjuyce.

To take away freckles, and redness out of the face.

Boyl Rosemary-flowers in white-wine, and drink a draught of the decoction every morning, and wash your face with the other part of it, or take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and put them in a Rundlet, to a gallon of white-wine and shake them together, and let them stand so a month, then strain it out, and keep the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the Stomack.

Take a slice of bread, of a pretty thickness, and toast it very hot, then dip it in the Oyl of Cammomel, or in the Oyl of Spike, then wrap it in a linnen cloath, and apply it to the place pained.

For the Sinews that are shrunk, in the thighs or else-where.

Take young Swallows out of their Nests, by number twelve, Rosemary-tops, Bay-leaves, Lavender-tops, Strawberry-leaves, of each a handful, cut off the long feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, put them into a stone Morter, and lay the hearbs upon them, & beat them all to pieces, guts, feathers, bones & all, then mix them with three pound of hogs grease, and set it in the Sun a month toge-

ther, then boil it up and strain it, and keep the oyntment, to annoint the place grieved, and with Gods blessing it will do you much good.

Necessary Rules for letting blood.

Have a care that the weather be not extream hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed, or Purge, unless some great necessity require it, yet if it be for a hot burning feaver, a continual head-ach, a phrenzy, or too much blood or choller, or any other extream or dangerous pain, a Man in such a case may not stay for a chosen time, but you must have a mighty care, that you bleed not such a quantity of blood as at other times more convenient: be sure when you let blood let the Moon be in Aries and Sagitary, the head and thighs excepted, if for the phlegmatick: for melancholick persons, the Moon being in Libra or Aquarius: for the cholerick, the Moon being in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces: for the sanguine, any of the Signs before named are good: In the Spring, let blood on the right side: In Harvest time, let blood on the left side.

Rules for Purgeing.

In Purging you ought to know these five things.

1. The humour which aboundeth.
2. The best way to avoid it.
3. The strength of the person.

4. The

4. The manner of the distemper.
5. The force and nature of the Medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the body, you ought to observe the Signs good for purging. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, with potions and drinks, the Moon being in Scorpio, purge with electuaries the Moon being in Cancer: with Pills, the Moon in pisces: take Vomits, the Moon in Aries, Cancer, or Capricorn: take a Glister, the Moon in Libra; To stop Fluxes and Rhumes, the Moon in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

Rules for Sweating.

Sweatings are of two sorts, Natural and Artificial; saith Gallen; and so are used for two ends and purposes: the natural sweat, if good heed be taken in opening the pores, will dissolve ill and thick humours, will cleanse the blood, and comfort the Spirits, put away cold, and consume raw humours, qualifie raging Feavers, help Nunnesse and the Dropsie. The Artificial Sweat will cleanse Scabs, do away the Itch, amend dulness in hearing, ease the Stone, disolve congealed and cold humours, and Melancholly blood. The best signs to sweat in, are, Aries, Leo, and Sagitarius, two or three days after the change, & at the full Moon: it is better Sweating

in the evening than the morning: if the persons be Lean, Dry, and Feeble, he must Sweat but little, for it will do them much hurt, but fat folk may Sweat much, for it will do them much good.

For Bathings.

It is good to Bath, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn: It is best bathing two or three days after, or at the full of the Moon, also before you enter the bath your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than best: and the best time in the Year to bath in, are the Months of May and September, an hour after Sunrising is the best time of the day: you must cover your head well before you go into the Bath, and drink warm drink, have a stool either by nature or Art, before you go into the Bath.

Certain rare Receipts to make Cordial waters, and Conserves and Preserves, for any in Lingring, Sickneſſes, or Consumptions, approved of Learned Physitians, such as *Galen*, and others of note.

To make Angelico Water.

Of Carpis take and dry a handful, Angelico Roots three ounces, of Mirrhe one dram, nutmegs one ounce, Sinamon, Ginger, of each four ounces, Safron one dram and a half, Cardamons, Cubebs, Gellingal, and Pepper, of

each

each a quarter of an ounce, Myrrh two drams, Grains one dram, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary, of each a handful, boil these & steep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours, and then distil it: this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every morning for any in Consumptions, or any other lingering Disease; likewise they may take a spoonful at four a clock in the afternoon.

To make Dr. *Stevens* his Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Burrage, Buglosse, Violets and Rosemary flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinnamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce, Ginger one ounce, Annis-seeds, Carrow-way-seeds, and Fennel-seeds, of each an ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an ounce, Coral and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of *Aquavitæ* distilling it three days, and then distilling it in your limbick, bang half an ounce of Yellow Sanders, and twenty Grains, and an Ember in it; this is exceeding good to bring out the Small-Pox, to lay a man in a sweat, drinking half a quartern of it, and a good remedy against Consumptions and Cough of the Lungs, and against violent Feavers.

To make Cinnamon Water.

Of the best Cinnamon you can get, take one pound, bruise it well, and put it into a gallon of the best Sack, lying in steep three days, and three nights, and then distil it as Mr. Stevens his water.

A Receipt for Worm-wood Water.

Take of Worm-wood, two ounces and a half, Sage, Wittony, and Rue, of each a handful, Sinnamon four ounces, Nutmegs one ounce, Cloves and Mace one dram, put these in a pot being bruised, with two quarts of Sack, and a pint of aqua vitæ, steeping them twenty four hours, and then distil it as you do other waters.

How to make Poppy water.

Take Scabious, Wittony, and Pimpernel, and Tormentine Roots, of each a pound, steep these all night in three gallons of strong Beer, distil them all in a Limbeck, and when you use it, take one spoonful thereof every four hours, and sweat well after it: dram two quarts of water if your Beer be strong, and mingle them both together.

To make Stomack Water.

Take a quart of aqua composita, or aqua vita, and put into it one handful of Cowslip Flowers, a good handful of Rosemary Flowers, a little sweet Margerum, a little Pel-

litory

litory of the wall, a little Wittony and Balm, Cinnamon half an ounce, Nutmegs a Dram, Anni seeds, Coziander-seeds, Cartamy-seeds, Grumwel-seeds, Juniper-berries, of each a dram, bruise the spice and seeds, and put them into aqua composita, aqua vitæ, with your herbs together, and put into them a pound of fine sugar, stir it well together, and put it into a Glass, and let it stand in the sun nine days, and stir it every day, put into it two or three Dates, and a race of Ginger slic'd, which will make it very good against wind.

An excellent way to make Syrrop of Violets.

Take three quarts of the juyce of Violets, being clip'd, and put to it one quart of Conduit water, put the same into a Mortar, mingled with the leaves you stamped, and wring it all through a cloath, put to it a quantity of the finest sugar beat into a fine powder, let it stand twelve hours in a silver Tankard, or earthen pan, then take the clearest, and put it into a glass, putting into it a few drops of the juyce of Lemmons, and it will look clear and bright, just of a violet colour, then you may take the thick juyce you have left, and press it, putting more Sugar to it, then beat the same together on a small fire, and it will be a good Syrrup of Violets, though not comparable to the first, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries

sell, and more fit for use.

To make Conserves of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, & pick the stalks from them, then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of fair water, then scald them on the fire in an earthen pan, strain them through a very fine cloath, and to every pound of your Barberries put a pound of fine Sugar, and then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Marmalet.

How to make conserves of Strawberries.

First seeth them in water, then throw away the water, then strain and boyl them in white wine, then put a quantity of Sugar to them, stiring them together, then boyl them in white wine and Sugar till they be stiff.

How to preserve quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces, & roast them, then parboil them, and pill off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them, and boyl them gently, putting two or three sticks of Cinnamon, stiring it on the fire, to make it well coloured, & when the Syrrup is come to a gelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

See that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of steel, and raspe the rine from them, then lay them in water,

ter three days, and three nights, boyl them tender, and shift them in the boyling, to take away the bitterness, then take the weight of them in sugar, clarified in a pint of water, and when your syrrup is made and betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Orranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the syrrup, but not very long, because the rinde will be tough, take your Lemmons out, and boyl your syrrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up, and cover them to keep all the year.

To preserve Damsens.

Take large Damsens, and of a good colour, but not thorow ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of your Damsens, you must put one pound of your fine Barberry sugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boil it almost to the height of syrrup, and then put in your Damsens keeping them continually scummed, and stirred, with a silver spoon. Set them as your syrrups, upon a gentle fire, then put them up, and keep them all the year.

To preserve Cherries, that they may show bigger then they do naturally.

Take a pound of the smallest Cherries, and boyl them tender in a pint of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take

take a pound of good Cherries, and put them in a preserving Pan, laying a layer of Cherries and a layer of Sugar, then pour the Syrup of the boiled Cherries about them, and boil them as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the Syrup may boyl over them, and when your Syrup is thick and of a good colour, then take them up, and let them stand a cooling by partitions, one from another, and when they are cold put them up

To preserve green Plums.

Take large Plums not over-ripe, lay them in water twelve hours, set your water on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, your Plums being wiped clean, put in your Plums, & take them from the fire, for a quarter of an hour, while another skillet of water doth boil, then take them out of thy first water, and put them into the boyling water, let them stay in but a very little while, and so let the other skillet of water, in which they were first boiled in, and put your Plums in as before, then while your plums be whole and hot, peal off the skin, then take to every pound of Plums, a Pound of Sugar very fine beaten. Then set some fair water on the Fire, and when it boyleth, put your Plums in, let them seeth, till you see the colour war green, then take them off a while, and take a handful of Sugar beaten,

and

and strow it in the bottom of the pan . . where you will preserve them, and so put in your Plums one by one; draining the Liquor from them, and casting the sugar left on them, then set the pan on a moderate fire, and let them boyl continually, but very softly, and in three quarters of an hour, they will be ready, as you will see by the greenness of your Plums, then take your Plums and put them into a Gally-Pot, but boyl your strup more, then strain it and being blood warm, pour it on your plums, but stop not the pot while they be cold. Be sure the pan be big enough, that they may turn of themselves.

To make conserves of Roses.

Take fresh red Roses not quite blown, beat them in a stone Morter, mix them with double their weight in Sugar, put them in a Glass, close stopped, being not full, let them remain before you use them three months, stirring of them once a day: these are good to cool the stomack, heart, and bowels, it helpeth spitting of blood, and will keep many years.

To make conserves of Violets.

Take the leaves of blew Violets, separated from their stalks and greens, beat them well in a stone Morter, with twice their weight in Sugar; and put them up in a Glass vessel for your use, this is very good to mittigate the

heat

heat of choller, and helpeth the throat of hot hurts, and procureth rest, and will keep but one year good.

Having thus in brief run thorow this short Treatise of Astrologie, and Physick; I think it meet here to insert, a short treatise or abridgement of that most excellent, profitable, and necessary Art of Arithmetick, for the help of some, for the benefit of all, who desire to know or practice any part of the art of Astrology and Physick: and knowing that variety delights the ingenious Reader, I have here furnished him with a banquet, which (if he doth desire to know any thing of art or industry) may much please his pallat. You must not expect in this small center (to which I am bound) either the longitude, or the latitude of this incomparable art, but onely a short breviation of some of the *most* useful parts of Arithmetick, in as plain and easie a method, as the meanest capacity with little difficulty may aprehend and attain to, which are the desires of the Author in it.

Arts Glory.

The parts of Arithmetick contained in this Brevium, are these.

Numeration,	Multiplycation,
Addition,	Division,
Substraction,	Reduction,

Of

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duly value and express any Figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thousands.	Tens of Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every one of them are set the value of each figure, at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may learn how to express any number, if it exceed not these nine figures, every figure hath his Denomination, as one unites, and another tens, another hundreds; so that if you would number the first upper Line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is Hundreds of Millions? well then begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all these nine uppermost Figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: This is the sum and substance of numeration.

Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sums or numbers together, and to express their total value in one sum, as for example, suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two Sums together, begin at the two first Figures on your Right Hand as thus 8 and 7 is 15, then set down your 5 under the 8, and carry one to the next figure, always observing this

4667	
2568	
7235	

Rule,

Rule, if your number be above ten, or ten, you must carry one, if twenty you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty carry three, if forty carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the Figures or Numbers you meet with: Then proceed and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 and 6 is 13, set down your 3 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is 12, set down 2, & carry 1 to the next, saying, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner you may do any other Sum. I'le give you one example more, and so proceed.

If the number added do amount to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or any other Number of the Value of them, you must set down in the Place of the Number added, and carry the Figure of 1 for 10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for any other, after the same manner, to the next figure.

897864
346123
521897
462178
2228062

Addition of money.

Note that 4 Farthings make one Penny, 12 Pence makes one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one pound Sterling.

If your sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; set the Farthings first

to

to your right hand, and begin there. & if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	10	03	2	6743	12	00	0
432689	02	06	0	346	00	10	1
25689	05	00	0	78	08	11	2
206	10	09	1	6	02	06	3
68351799	08	06	3	7174	04	04	2

And so likewise for pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings, and likewise the shillings, being cast up, the pounds carry to the place of pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the line drawn, as the example shews you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a 0, now for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost line of your sum, and cast up the other line of your sum together, then substract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

Sub-

Substraction.

Substraction is that part of Arithmetick, which deduceth or taketh one number or sum from another, the less from the greater and produce what there remains: As suppose, you should buy 786785, sheep and Oxen, and you should have sold again 260604, would you know how many there will remain, do thus, place the greater number from which you would substract, and place the lesser number to be substracted under it, then draw a line with your pen underneath, as you see in the example? Then take the first Figure towards your Right Hand, in the lowermost Line, and say, 4 from 5 (which is the opposite figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 & there remains one, always setting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8, and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

786785
260604

526181

Another example of Substraction, I would take 26896 from 34213 and know what there remains, set your Summe, then take the lower number from the upper, beginning at the first Figure towards your right hand: 6 from 3 I cannot, but 6 from 13

34213
26896

07317

and there remains 7: Observe this Rule always in substraction, for every ten you want in the first place, you are to take from the second, as here you borrowed 10 in the first place 6 from 3 you could not; but 6 from 13 there remains 7, then carry one to the next Figure, and say 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 1 I cannot, but 10 from 11 and there remains 1. then carry 1 to the next figure, and say 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remains 3, set your three as in the example: Then carry 1, and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14 and there remains 7, then carry 1 and say, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3, and there remains 0, thus your sum is finished.

Substraction of money.

Place the greatest number, from which the Substraction is to be made, in the uppermost line, and the number to be substracted, or deduced right underneath every figure of the like kind, as pounds under pounds, shil. under shil. pence under pence, and farthings under farth. in this manner: suppose you should borrow the sum of money following in the upper line, and shall have paid the sum underneath: and if you would know how much remains owing, substract the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the sum you owe, as thus,

l.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lent.	789786	17	11	3
Paid.	692583	19	10	1
Remains.	97202	18	01	2
Proof.	789786	17	11	3

The way to prove this, is to add the number you subtract, and the remaining number together, and they will make the upper line, if the sum be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

	l.	s.	d.
Lent.	67812345607	10	06
Paid at	21261642191	01	00
several	6897621	03	01
times.	346026	00	03
	21208885748	04	04
Re.	46603459859	06	02

The way to do this sum, is to add the three several payments together, & place them underneath, as you see in the sum, then subtract that line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next line, as you see in the

ſum, the proof of your ſum is by adding the two lowermoſt lines together, and if they make the ſame number as the uppermoſt line doth, your ſum is right, but elſe it is wrong, this ſhall ſuffice for ſubſtraction: The next rule is Multiplication.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetick, by which is multiplied, one number by another, to the end the product may be known: In Multiplication there are three parts, Multiplicand, Multiplier, product. Multiplicand is the number given to be multiplied: multiplyer is the number by which you multiply; the product is that which is produced by the multiplication: as to multiply 6 by 4. the product will be 24, for 4 time 6 is 24. There is Multiplication ſingle, and Multiplication compound: ſingle, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier, conſiſts but of one ſigle figure.

For the eaſie underſtanding of the following table, ſeek out your firſt or laſt Digit in the greater figures, and from that go rightforth to the right hand, till you come under the number of your ſecond Digit, which is in the higheſt row, & then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little ſquares; which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the multiplication that they amount unto.

The

The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
			4	16	20	24	28	32	36
				5	25	30	35	40	45
					6	36	42	48	54
						7	49	56	63
							8	64	72
								9	81

To proceed to the use of this Rule of Multiplication: I'le begin with one figure first.

Multiplicand.	68961324
Multiplier.	2
Product.	137922648

The second example is when the Multiplier is two figures.

The second Example.

	689602
	67
	4827214
4137612	
	46203334

The Third Example.

	87968
	987
	7615776
	03744
791712	
	86824416

Division.

Division is the distributing a greater sum, by the unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical dividing of a third number, in respect of two propounded numbers: which third number, shall often contain an unite, as the greater of the two propounded numbers can contain a lesser.

Division, it bringeth many parcels into few, but yet so if these few taken together are equal in value, to the other many, for by Division, pence are turned into shillings, and shillings turned into pounds. As for example, of 120 shillings, it makes 6 pound; so are an 120 turned into six, which is a small number, but if you consider the Denominators, you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the first, and so in value the sums are one, though in number they differ, the latter sum is the lesser, always in Division, though in the working the sum is parted by another.

In Division are required three Numbers, dividend, that is the greater sum, which is divided: the second, which is generally the lesser, is the divisor, by which you must divide the other number; and the third is the answer to the question (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, first

place

place your dividend, then place your Diviſor juſt under the firſt figure, towards your left hand, juſt contrariwiſe to the work of multiplication: as for example, if you would divide 365 (which are the days of the year) by 28. which are the days of a month common; ſet them thus as you ſee in the example.

365	
28	

But if you would divide thoſe 365 days, by the weeks in a year, ſet them thus.

365	
52	

If you would divide them by the quarters, thus,

365	
4	

But to give you more light in this rule, obſerve this ſum proved.

365	(1
28	

I ſeek firſt, how many times I can have two in (which is the laſt figure of the Diviſor) 3 which is the laſt of the number to be divided. I make a crooked line at the end, as you ſee, & conſidering I can take 2 out of 3 but once ſo I ſet that one at the end of the crooked line; which is called the Quotient, then I ſay once 2 is 2, 2 from 3 and there remains 1, which I place over the 3, and then I croſs the 2 and the 3, and then I go to the next figure, and ſay, 8 out of 16 (which are the figures over head) and there remains 8, which I place over head, and croſs the 8 underneath the 1 and the 6.

28	
365	(1
28	

When you have thus wrought one, then begin again, and write your Divisor anew as you see in the Example, set 2 under 8, and 8 under 5, as thus; then seek how many times you may have 2 on the figure over head which is 8,4 times 2 you cannot, because you cannot take 8 so many times out of the figure over head, therefore say you may have 3 times, set your 3 in the Quotient, and say, 3 times 2 is 6, and place your 2 over your 8, and cross your other Figures, then go to the next figure, which is 8, and say, 3 times 8 is 24, 24 from 25, and there remains 1, set your 1 over the 5, and cross your 5 and your 2, and then your sum is finished.

2 8 1
5 3 6 (13
2 8 8
2

That you may know when you have divided your sum right, use this method, first cast away 9 as often as you can out of the Divisor, and that which remains, then set on one side of the cross, as in your example before your Divisor was 28, from which you may take 9 three times, and one remaineth, set your one thus on the right hand, then examine your Quotient, which in your Example is 13, and from thence cast away nine as often as you can, and the Remainer set on the other side of the cross, take nine out of thirteen, and there remains

X 1

4 X 1

remains four, set your four over against the one thus. Then multiply four by one, and it yieldeth but four, thereto add the remainder of the Division, which was one, and that is five, set you the five over the Cross thus. Then you shall likewise Examine the whole summ divided, and take away 9 as often as you can, and that which remaineth set on the foot of the Cross, and if it be just equal with that in the head of the Cross, then you have done well. as in your example the whole Sum was 365 which maketh 14. from that take 9 and there remains 5, set your 5 at the Foot, thus, and you have well done.

5
4 X 1
5

Thus have I finished what I intended, and what my short treatise will give me leave, as to the Arithmetickal part, and I hope to the content of the Reader. I shall now only by the way for delight and recreation, lay down two or three sporting questions, full of Wit and admiration.

A way whereby you may challenge any one to lay a wager with them, that you can tell them what they think, thus easily set down.

Would you know the number that any one doth think or imagine in his mind, when they tell

tell you they have thought on a number, bid them treble that number, or put thrice as much to it, as the number is, which done, ask if the number be even or odd, if they say odd, bid him take one to make it even, and for that one, keep one in your mind: now after he hath taken one to make his number even, bid him cast away half, & keep the other half in mind, that being done, bid him treble the half, and ask him whether it be even or odd, if odd, then bid him take one to make it even, and for the last one keep two in your mind, now after he hath taken one, bid him cast away half, & keep the other in mind, from which half that he keepeth, bid him tell you how many times 9 he hath in that half, and for each nine he giveth you, keep 4 in your mind, and thereunto joyn the three I bid you keep, and then tell the party the Number.

As for Example,

Imagine he thought 7, the treble whereof is 21, and because it is odd, he is to take one to make it even, which one given is for you to keep in mind, then the half of this 22 being cast away, he reserveth still 11, which after you bid him treble it, it makes 33, in then giving him one again to make it even, for that last, keep two in your mind, and the first one given him, makes three to keep in mind, then

the

the half of the 34 is 17, from whence he can give you nine but once: therefore that yielded to you 4 and the three you kept in mind, makes 7, the number thought on.

A pretty way to place the first 9 figures, so that three of them shall make 15, 64 several ways, which will be full of admiration to those who know not the Art.

8	3	4
1	5	9
6	7	2

6	7	2
1	5	9
8	3	4

2	9	4
7	5	3
6	1	8

4	3	8
9	5	1
2	7	6

The end of the Second Book.

THE
Country-Man's Guide
TO
Good Husbandry.

Containing many excellent Rules for Setting and Planting of Orchards, Gardens and Woods: the time to sow Corn, and all other sorts of Seeds.

Also,

The perfect Farrier, Containing many Excellent and profitable Receipts for the curing of all diseases in Horses, Sheep, Cows and Oxen.

PART. III.

Also a brief Chronologie of Memorable passages to this present year.

Together with an Almanack for ever. A Tide-Table, and a Table of Interest, and most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*, and an Exact description of the Highways.

LONDON,
Printed by *A. P.* for *Tho. Passinger*, at the three Bibles on *London-Bridge*. 1675.

The Country-mans Guide

to good Husbandry.

With Monthly obſervations for planting, and ſowing, very uſeful to every man that deſires to know or practiſe any thing that concerns his profit or advantage.

IN January it ſhould be the Husband mans practiſe, to cut off ſuperfluous Branches from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover the Roots, and at the new Moon to ſet all kind of fruit trees: and to ſet Beans and Peaſe, and Parſnips, the Moon decreaſing, and the weather being not too hard, nor too cold.

In February ſet Quickſets, and roſe trees, Hops, Gooſberry-bushes, and Curran-trees, ſow Lettice, and other ſorts of hearbs; take off the moſs from fruit trees, & cut off ſuperfluous branches, when the Moon is in Aries or Libra.

In March, the winds being high and piercing be ſure you cover the roots of your trees, cover them with fat Earth, cut your Quick-ſets, ſow Oats and Barley, Carrats and Onions, cucumbers, and all other ſeeds, that are requiſite for Gardens.

In

In April take off the bark of your trees, open the Bee-hive, and sow Flax and hemp, and pole your hops.

In May, this being the prime and flourishingest month in the year, calls to the good housewife to set her still to work, to weed Hop gardens, and Gardens, or Fields of Corn, Peasе and Beans, and all sorts of hearbs.

In June, gather the green hearbs you would keep dry all the year; the Moon being in the full, set Rosemary and Gilliflowers: this is the month to shear sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In July take care to kill Fleas, strow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In August, with thanks to God, reap your desired harvest; sow your winter hearbs in the new Moon.

In September, the beginning of the Month kill Bees, gather Hops, and the fruit that is ripe; cut Quicksets, sow wheat and Rye, set Strawberries, Barberries, and Roses.

In October, at the new moon remove young trees and plants; if you would have many roses, cut your Rose trees, set all kind of Nuts and Acherns, in the new Moon.

In November, in the last quareer of the Moon,

Moon, set Pease & beans, set crab tree stocks to graft on, Trench Gardens and dung them, uncover the roots of trees, to lye till March, sow Parsnips and Carrots, kill your hoggs.

In December, the last qarter of the Moon, fell Timber, let not the frost come to your flowers and hearbs, cover them with rotten horse dung, and let a warm fire be thy companion, and a cup of Sack thy friend, and good hot meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and loving wife thy bedfellow.

These rules well observed and daily practised, will produce much profit, and procure the name of a good husband to the Operator, which are the only aims of the Author, that his Countrymen may have this benefit by his endeavours, which by the blessing of God, may prove profitable to some, and I hope hurtful to none.

The Perfect Farrier.

Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

A medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of tuttiaginis made into Powder, as much, mix them together with Turpentine, till they be like past, make thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire, then take a Chafingdish of coals,

coals, and lay two of the cakes thereon: cover them with a Tunnel, and when the smoak riseth, hold the Chaffingdish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses Nostrils, and let the smoak go up into his head, which done, ride the horse till he sweat, do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease, and the Kirnels under his chops be gone.

A remedy for the Frenzy, Head-ach, and Staggers in horses.

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of the head, watry Eyes, and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let the horse blood in the neck, three mornings together, and every morning to take a quantity of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white-bread loaf crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolve three or four spoonfuls of honey in it, then lukewarm give it the horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of pitch, keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little; and his stable dark give him two ounces of Diapente, in Muscadine or hony, after the same manner, it is a good cure.

A cure for the Cramp, or the convulsion of the Sinnews.

The Cramp is the drawing the Sinnews together,

together, or any ones members, but the Convulsion, is when the whole body is generally contracted and stifned: The way to cure it, is first to chafe and rub the Members contracted with Vinegar and common Oyl, and then to bind it all over with wet Hay, or else with Woollen or linnen cloaths wet, either of which is not amisse.

For the cure of the Hungry Evil.

Give him to drink Milk, and Wheat-meal mixed together, a quart at a time, and so feed him with provender, by little and little, till he forsake it.

To cure the Yellows.

Let the horse bleed in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eys, then take two penny worth of Safron, which being dryed and made into fine powder, mix it with sweet butter, and make it in the manner of a Pill, give it in balls to the Horse three mornings together, let his drink be warm, and his Hay be sprinkled with water.

To cure the Bots and Worms of all sorts.

Get the leaves chop'd of the herb Savine, and mix it with Hony and Butter, and make two or three balls thereof, and make the Horse swallow them down, and it will help him. Probatum est.

A cure for the cold evil, mattering of the Yard, falling of the Yard, and shedding of the Seed.

Take the powder of the hearb Avis, and the leaves of Wittony, stamp them with white wine, to a moist salve, & annoint the sore therewith, and it will heal all imperfection in the Yard, but if the Horse shed his seed, then beat Verdine, Turpentine, and Sugar together, and give him every morning a round ball thereof, until the Flux stay.

A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yellow Arsnick, and mix them together, and where the Mangines or Itch is, there rub it hard, the sore being made run.

For the foundring of the body.

Be sure to give him wholesome strong meat, bread made of clean beans, and strong Worts, and two or three mornings together, a quart of Ale, boyld with Pepper and Cinnamon, and an ounce of London Treacle.

For the plague in the guts, and such like infections.

Take of Selander roots, leaves and all, one handful as much Wormwood, & the like quantity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise them in a Morter, which being done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them,

and

and add to the Liquor a quarter of a Pound of sweet Butter, and being but luke-warm give it the horse.

A Remedy for the pain in the Kidnies, or Stone.

Take a handful of Maiden-hair, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale give it the Horse to drink every morning, till he be well, this will break any stone in any horse whatsoever.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the hearb of Harts-tongue, and boil it with the Oyl of Roses, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will allwage it, or else break it and heal it.

To defend a horse from Flies.

Take the Juyce of the Pellitory of Spain, mix it with Milk, and annoint the horses belly, with it, and no Flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones out of joynt, in horses.

First place the bones in the right Places, take Fersumand and beat it in a morter, with the Oyl of Swallows, annoint the Members broken, then splinter it up, and rowl it up, and in fifteen days time, the bones will be strong.

Remedies to cure several Diseases incident to Cows and Oxen.

For the pestilence or Murrain.

Take of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung, dissolve it in it, and let the beast drink it.

For diseases in the Guts, flux, or Chollick.

Take a handful of the seed of Wood-roses, dry it, & beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it to the beast to drink.

For the cough or shortness of breath.

Give to the beast to drink, divers mornings together a spoonful of tar, dissolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, Pilled and bruised.

For the general scab, or scurf in cattel.

If it be only in one place, annoint that place with black Sope and tar mixed together, but if it be over the whole body, then first let the beast blood, and wash the scabs with old Urine and green Copperas, together and after that annoint the body with boars-grease and brimstone mixed together.

For killing of worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Sabine chop'd small, and beaten with sweet butter, and so give it in round balls to the beast; or else use sweet wort and black sope mixed.

For eating any poisonous thing.

Take a pint of strong Winegar, and half so much oyl, and two spoonfuls of London Treakle,

kle, and mix it together on the fire, and give it the Beast warm to drink, and it will certainly cure him.

For the Gout in Cattel.

Take Gallingal, and boyl it in the Dregs of Wine, put it in sweet Butter, and in the manner of a Poultis, lay it on the Member grieved.

Several choice remedies for curing Diseases in Sheep.

For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.

Annoint the place with Tar and Grease mixed together, or steep Pulil Royal in Water, and wash the skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the Scab.

For killing Maggots in Sheep.

Take Goose grease, Tar and Brimstone, mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all maggots.

For preserving of sheep from the Rot.

Take Adraces which is a certain Salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of Summer, with this rub the mouth of the sheep once a week, and you never need fear the rotting of your Sheep.

For the Stagers in Sheep or Lambs.

Take Assafedita and dissolve it in Warm Water, and put the quantity of half a Spoonful into each ear of the Sheep or Lamb.

and it will be a present Remedy.

For the Cough, or any cold in Sheep.

Take Colts-foot, and Hung-worts, & stamp them, strain the juyce into a little Honey and water, and give it to the Sheep to drink.

For the feaver among Sheep.

Take Pulliol-Royal, and stamp it, mix the juyce of it with Water and Vinegar, half a pint, and give it the Sheep, with a horn, luke-warm.

For increasing of milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better then change of Pasture for this, or else give them Fitches, Dill, and Anni-seeds, this will make milk spring much.

For the loss of the Cudd.

Take sower Leaven and Salt, and beat it in a morter, with mans Urine and Loam, make a ball, and force him to swallow it down, use it also for Cows and Oxen.

An exact and brief Chronicle of ſome of the moſt Memorable paſſages that have happened ſince the Creation of the world, to the year of our Lord, 1655.

	Since
ADam created, Gen. 1.	5638
Noah entred into the Ark, and Flood deſtroyed all Fleſh moving upon the earth	3979
The promiſe made by God, unto Abraham, that he ſhould have a Son.	3553
Abraham dyed.	3454
God ſent Moſes to bring Iſrael out of Egypt.	3123
The game at Cheſs was deviſed.	2198
Haman was hanged on the gallows fifty Cubits high, that he made for Mordecai.	2127
Alexander the great dyed.	1994
Julius Ceſar ſlain in the Senate-houſe.	1717
In the 24*th.* year of the raign of Auguſtus Ceſar, Jeſus Chriſt, by the will of God, taking upon him our Fleſh, was born of the Virgin Mary.	1675
Jeſus Chriſt baptized by John in Jordain.	1645
Our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt having finiſhed the Will of God his Father, ſuffered upon the croſs.	1643
St. Stephen was ſtoned to death.	1637
James the brother of John beheaded.	1629
Joſeph of Arimathea came into England.	1612
Peter and Paul were put to death.	1601
Jeruſalem taken by Tytus.	1602

Since

Clocks and Dials set up in Churches. 1068
England was divided into Parishes. 1038
Painting and glazing and building with stone, brought into this Land by Bennet a Munck. 1019
Organs first used in Churches. 1013
St. Pauls Church burnt. 588
London-bridge new built with Timber. 512
The first Mayor of London. 486
The Bible divided into chapters, 480
London-bridge with three years labour was finished of stone. 466
London-bridge was burnt. 463
Tyling first used in London. 428
The order of the garter. 331
The first use of Guns. 295
Printing first in England. 216
Evil May-day. 158
Queen Elizabeth born. 132
Register books kept in every parish. 137
Bulloign conquered. 133
The sweating sickness. 124
The first using of coaches. 120
The firing of St. Pauls steeple. 114
The Royal Exchange built. 109
The Rebellion in the North. 106
The Massacre in France. 103
A blazing-star on the 11th. of November. 98
A great Snow the 21. of Feb. 97
A great earth-quake and a blasing-star seen nightly in October, and November, 1577. 96
Another Blazing-star seen in May. 93
Fourteen Traytors executed. 89
The Camp at Tilbury. 87
William Hasket executed in Cheap-side for Blasphemy and Treason, July 28. 86

Cadis

Since

Cadis voyage and the Lady Elizabeth born. 79
King Charles the first was born Nov. 19 65
A great plague whereof Dyed in London & in the suburbs in one year 30578 besides those of other diseases. 50
The powder treason discovered Nov. 5. 70
A great frost from the eight of Dec. to the end of Feb. 68
Prince Henry dyed. 64
The new river brought from Ware, well finished. 62
A great Snow. 60
Queen Ann dyed. 57
King Charles the first came home from Spain Octo 6. 52
Queen Mary arrived at Dover, June 12, 50
The Draw-bridge repaired in June, 47
Charles the second, our Soveraign, Lord, and King was born the 29th of May, 45
The Lady Mary born November 24, 43
A lamentable fire on London bridge the 11 of Feb. 42
King Charles the first his progress into Scotland, and the Duke of York born the 15 of October, 42
The repairation about St. Pauls begun, and the River of Thames twice frozen, that people did daily go over it as on plain ground, 41
Thomas Parr dyed, being 152 years old, the 15 of Nov. 40
Lady Elizabeth, daughter to our Soveraign King Charles the first, born the 29 of December. 40
Lady Ann born the 17 of March. 39
A cruel Sea-Fight between the Spaniard and Hollander, near the English coast, in the month of September. 36
The Parliament began the 3 of Nov. 35
William Nassaw Prince of Orange was wedded unto the Lady Mary, the second of May. 34
The Rebellion in Ireland began the 23 of October. 34
The Lord Strafford beheaded, May the 12. 33
The Earl of Essex made General, the 12 of July. ib.
The Battel at Edgehil, Octob. 25. ib.

At

Since

At Branford, November 12. ib.
The Scots entred England, January 16. 32
cheap-side cross taken down, May 12. ib.
Mr. Tompkins, and Mr. chaloner, executed, July 5. ib.
Newberry first battel, September 23. ib.
Bishop of canterbury beheaded, January 10. 31
Marstonmore fight, July 2. ib.
Newberry second battel, October 28. ib.
Lord Fairfax made General, Decemb. 31. ib.
Nasbey fight, June 14. 39
Scots routed in Lancashire by O. Cromwel, Aug. 17. 27
King Charles the First murthered, January 30. ib.
Duke Hambleton, Lord capel, and the Earl of Holland beheaded. ib.
A New stamp for money. ib.
Colchester taken, Lucas and Lisle shot to death, Aug. 28. ib.
The long Parliament that had sit 12 y. 6 m. and 18 days, pulled out by Oliver Cromwel. 22
A great Victory against the Hollander, June 23, ib.
O. P. began his government, Decemb 16. ib.
Lord Gerad, and the King of Portugals brother beheaded on Tower-hill. 22
Dunkirk delivered to the English. 17
Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Huit beheaded. ib.
O. P. the Tyrant dyed, Sep. 3. ib.
Lord Monck brought in the secluded members, Feb. 21. 17
The healing Parliament, April 25. 15
Our gracious King Charles happily arrived at London the 29 of May. 15
His Majesties Magnificent entertainment at Guild-hall by the City, July 5. ib.
General Monck created Duke of Albemarl, and took his place in the house of Peers. ib.
Henry Duke of Gloceſter, departed this life, Nov. ib.
Thomas Harrison, one of the Kings Judges, executed at charing-

Since

Charing-cross, the 23 of Oct. ib.
John Carew the 15 of Oct. ib.
John Cook, and Hugh Peters, the 16 of Oct. ib.
Scot, Gregory Clement, and Jones, the 17 of Oct. ib.
Hacker and Axtel hanged at Tyburn, the 19 of Oct. ib.
Mary Princess of Orange, died the 24 of Nov. ib.
King Charles the Second crowned at West. Apr. 23. 12
Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, died the 13 of Feb. 12
Queen Katherine Embarqued for England, in the Royal Charles, the 13 of April. ib.
Miles corbet, John Okey, and John Barkstead, were drawn, hanged, and quartered, at Tiburn, the 19 of April. ib.
Queen Katherine landed at Portsmouth, the 14 of May. ib.
K. Charles, and Q. Katherine were married at Portsmouth by the Lord Bishop of London, the 21 of May. ib.
Sir Henry Vane beheaded on Tower-hill, the 14 of June. ib.
Queen Katherine came first to White-Hall in great Triumph, the 23 of August. 12
The late peace with the Dutch. 2

The Perpetual Almanack, or an Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May	Oct.	Apr.	Sep.	June
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Jan.		July	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	☾	☾	☽	☾

Note

Note that in the Leap Year, which is every fourth year, February hath 29 days alone.

The Explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost collums, are the twelve Months in the year, beginning at March, and so on; the second thing is, that you must know that the 31 Figures under the Months, are the 31 days of every Month; the third thing to be sought is this, what day of the week the first day of March is, in the year 1662 it was on a Saturday, in 1663 it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next table, the second colum, where every figure under march were Sundays for that year, and the nert year Mundays, and the nert year Tuesdays, so every year changing the several day, as for example.

An Example.

In the year 1663 the first of march was on a Sunday, and so was the first of Novemb. you find under those two Months first mentioned these figures 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 which days were Sundays, in both Months, and so under all the other Months, the figures under them were Sundays, in the same manner the nert year they were mundays, &c.

A proper and useful Kalender, shewing perfectly for the next ensuing eighteen years on what day Easter will fall: also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of *March*, the Golden number, the Epact, and Whitsunday, plain and easie to be understood.

Years of our L. till 1680.	First days of May.	Epact.	Sunday Letters.	First Sundays in Lent.	Easter day.	Whitsunday
1663	Sunday	1	D	March 8	April 15	June 7
1664	Tuesday	12	C B	Feb. 28	April 11	May 29
1665	Wednesday	23	A	Feb. 12	March 26	May 14
1666	Thursday	4	G	March 4	April 15	June 3
1667	Fryday	15	F	Feb. 24	April 7	May 26
1668	Sunday	26	E	March 9	March 22	May 10
1669	Munday	7	E	Feb. 28	April 11	May 30
1670	Tuesday	18	B	Feb. 20	April 3	May 22
1671	Wednesday	29	A	March 12	April 23	June 11
1672	Friday	11	G F	Feb. 25	April 7	May 26
1673	Saturday	22	F	Feb. 17	March 30	May 19
1674	Sunday	3	D	March 8	April 19	June 7
1675	Munday	14	C	Feb. 21	April 4	May 23
1676	Wednesday	25	B A	Feb: 13	March 26	May 14
1677	Thursday	6	G	March 4	April 15	June 3
1678	Fryday	17	F	Feb. 17	March 31	May 19
1679	Saturday	28	E	March 9	April 20	June 8
1680	Munday	20	D C	Feb. 28	April 11	May 30

How

How to know the beginning and the ending of every Term.

Hillary term begins, January the 23, and ends February 12.

Easter term every year, begins 17 daves after Easter-day, and ends the Sunday before whitsunday.

Trinity term begins the next Friday after Trinity-Sunday, and ends on Wednesday, 19 days after.

Michaelmas term begins the 23 of October, and ends the 28 of November.

To know the Age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the month, and the Epact to it also; and so many days more as there are Months from march to the month you are to know the Moons Age, and if the day of the month, the Epact and the Number of the month comes not to 30, so much is the age of the Moon; but if it be more than 30 take away 30, and the remainer is the Moons age; when the month hath 31 days, take away 30, if the month hath but 30 days, take away 29.

An Example

Would you know the Moons age, the 27th day of July 1663, take the epact which is one, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and

the

the remaining 3 was the Moons age for the twenty seventh day of July 1663. in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at *London*, *Gravesend*, the *Downs*, *Malden*, *Rochester*, *Quinborough*, *Portsmouth*, and *Isle of White*, With Hours and Minutes.

The D age.	London.		Gravesend.		Rochester		Quinb r.	
H.	M	H.	M	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	3	18	2	18	1	33	12	46
2	17	4	36	3	6	2	2	1	36
3	18	5	24	3	54	3	9	2	24
4	19	6	12	4	42	3	57	3	12
5	20	7	0	5	30	4	5	4	0
6	21	7	48	6	15	5	33	4	48
7	22	8	30	7	6	6	21	5	36
8	23	9	24	7	54	7	19	6	24
9	24	10	12	8	42	7	57	7	12
10	25	11	0	9	30	8	45	8	0
11	26	11	43	10	18	9	33	8	48
12	27	12	27	11	6	0	21	9	36
13	28	1	24	11	50	11	9	10	24
14	29	2	12	12	42	11	57	11	12
15	30	3	01	1	30	12	45	12	0

In the first collumn is the Moons age, in the second is the hours and minutes of high water at London-bridge, Gravesend, and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high water at London-bridge at three a clock, 18 minutes past: and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age; the Figure opposite to it, is the hour and Minute of high water in every collumn.

The

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true interest due upon any sum of money, from 1 shil. to 100 pounds, what is due for a week, a month a year, after the usual rate of 6l. the hundred.

		A week.			A month.			3 months.				6 Months.				A year.			
		s.	d.	c.	s.	d.	c.	l.	s.	d.	c.	l.	s.	d.	c.	l.	s.	d.	c.
Shillings	1	0	0		0	0	6	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
	2	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44
	3	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	54	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16
	4	0	0	5	0	0	24	0	0	0	72	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	87
	5	0	0		0	0	30	0	0	0	90	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	60
	6	0	0	8	0	0	36	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	08	0	0	4	32
	7	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	1	26	0	0	2	52	0	0	5	04
	8	0	0	11	0	0	48	0	0	1	44	0	0	2	83	0	0	5	76
	9	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	1	62	0	0	3	24	0	0	6	48
	10	0	0	13	0	0	60	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20
Pounds	1	0	0	2	0	1	20	0	0	3	60	0	0	7	20	0	1	2	40
	2	0	0	55	0	2	40	0	0	7	20	0	1	2	40	0	2	4	80
	3	0	0	82	0	3	60	0	0	10	80	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20
	4	0	1	10	0	4	80	0	1	2	40	0	2	4	80	0	4	9	60
	5	0	1	28	0	6	00	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
	6	0	1	65	0	7	20	0	1	9	60	0	3	7	20	0	7	2	40
	7	0	1	93	0	8	40	0	2	1	20	0	4	2	40	0	8	4	80
	8	0	2	21	0	9	60	0	2	4	80	0	4	9	60	0	9	7	20
	9	0	2	48	0	10	80	0	2	8	40	0	5	4	80	0	10	9	60
	10	0	2	76	1	0	00	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0
Tens of pounds.	20	0	5	52	2	0	00	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0
	30	0	5	28	3	0	00	0	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	16	0	0
	40	0	1	4	4	0	00	0	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0
	50	1	1	80	5	0	00	0	15	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0
	60	1	4	57	6	0	00	0	18	0	0	1	16	0	0	3	12	0	0
	70	1	7	33	7	0	00	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
	80	1	10	9	8	0	00	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	16	0	0
	90	2	0	85	9	0	00	1	5	0	0	2	14	0	0	5	8	0	0
	100	2	3	61	10	0	00	1	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

A true and plain Description of the High-ways in *England* and *Wales*.

From York *to* London 150 *Miles*.

FRom York to Tadcaster is 8 miles, thence to Went-bridge 12, to Doncaster 7, to Tuxford 18, to Newmarket 10, to Grantham 10, to Stanford 16, to Stilton 12, to Huntington 9, to Royston 15, to Ware 13, to Waltham 8, to London 12.

From Norwich *to* London *is* 86 *miles*.

From Norwich to Windam, is 5 miles, thence to Acleborough 5, to Thetford 10, to Ickingham-sands 6, to Newmarket 10, to Whitford-bridge 10, to Barkway 10, to Puckeridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 8, to London 12.

From Shrewsbury *to* Coventry, *and so to* London *is* 126 *Miles*.

From Shrewsbury to Watlingstreet is 7 miles, thence to Shefnal 5, to Banningal 3, to Wolverhampton 5, to Bremicham 10, to Meriden 10, to Coventry 4, to London, as in Lancaster way.

From Cambridge *to* London 44 *Miles*.

From Royston to Cambridge 10, thence to Barkway 4, to Puckeridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 10, to London 12.

From Oxford *to* London 47 *miles*.

From Oxford to Whatlaybridge 5 m. thence to Thetsworth 5, to Stocken-church 5, to Wickam 5, to Beaconfield 5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15.

From Ludlow *to* Worcester, *and so to* London 108 *Miles*.

From Ludlow to Tenbury 5 m thence to Worcester 16, to Evisham 12, to Chippingnorton 14, to Islip 12, to Wickam 20, to Beaconfield 5. to Uxbridge 7, to Lond. 15.

From South-hampton *to* London 64 *Miles*.

From South-hampton to Twiford is 8 m. thence to Aleford 6, to Alton 7, to Fernam 7, to Gilford 9, to Ripley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Chichester *to* London 50 *Miles.*

From Chichester to Midhurst is 7 miles, thence to Chiddingfold 10, to Guilford 8, to ripley 5, to Cobham 5. to Kingston 5, to London 10.

From Coventry *to* Oxford 44 *Miles.*

From Coventry to Southam 14 m. thence to Newberry 10, to Woodstock 14, to Oxford 6.

From Coventry *to* Cambridge 46 *Miles.*

From Coventry to Dunchurch 8 m. thence to Northampton 10, to Highamferries 10, to St. Edes 8, to Cambridge 10.

From Briſtow *to* Oxford 48 *Miles.*

From Briſtow to Sadbury 10 m. thence to Ciceſter 12, to Farrington 14, to Oxford 12.

From Briſtow *to* London 97 *Miles.*

From Briſtow to Mareſield 10 m. thence to Chipnam 10, to Marleborough 15, to Hungerford 8, to Newberry 7, to Redding 15, to Maidenhead 13, to Colebrook 7, to London 15.

From Exeter *to* London 138 *Miles.*

From Exeter to Honiton 12 m. thence to Chard 10, to Crookhorn 6, to Sherborn 10, to Shaftsbury 12, to Saliſbury 18, to Andover 15, to Baſingſtoke 16, to Hartherow 8, to Bagſhot 10, to Staines 8, to London 15.

From Dover *to* London 55 *Miles.*

From Dover to canterbury 12 m. thence to Sittingborn 11, to Rocheſter 8, to Graveſend 5, Dartford 6, to London 13.

From Rye *to* London 48 *Miles.*

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 m. thence to Tunbridge 11, to Cheſtow 7, to London 15.

From Yarmouth *to* Colcheſter, *and ſo to* London 92 *Miles.*

From Yarmouth to Leſtoft 6 m. thence to Slibur 10, to Snapbridge 8, to Woodbridge 6, to Ipſwich 7, to Colcheſter 12 to Kelnedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brentwood 10, to London 15.

From

From Walſingham *to* London 82 *Miles.*

From Walſingham to Pickham 12 miles, thence to Brandonferry 10, to Newmarket 10, to Whitfordbridge 10, to London as in Norwich way.

From Cockermouth *to* Lancaſter, *and ſo to* London 223 *Miles.*

From Cockermouth to Kiſwick 6 m. thence to Grocener 8, to Kendal 14, to Burton 7, to Lancaſter 8, to Preſton 20, to Wigan 14, to Warrington 12, to Newcaſtle 20, to Leighfield 20, to Coleſil 12, to Coventry 8, to Daintry 14, to Toceſter 10, to Stonyſtratford 6, to Brickhil 7, to Dunſtable 7, to St. Albans 10 to Barnet 10, to London 10.

From Carmarthen *to* London 155 *Miles.*

From Carmarthen to Laundovery 20 m. thence to Belth 14, to Preſton 12, to Worceſter 26, to London as in Ludlow way.

From St. Davids *to* Hereford *and* Gloceſter, *and ſo to* London 210 *Miles.*

From St. Davids to Alford 12 m. thence to Carmarthen 24, to Newton 12, to Lanbury 10, to brecknock 16, to Hay 10, to Hereford 14, to Roſs 19, to Gloceſter 12, to Ciceter 15, to Farington 10, to Abbington 10, to Dorceſter 5, to Henly 12, to Maidenhead 7, to Colebrook 7, to Hounſlow 5, to London 10.

From Carnarvan *to* Cheſter, *and ſo to* London 207 *Miles.*

From Carnarvan to Conoway 24 m. thence to Denbigh 11, to Flint 12, to Cheſter 15, to Wich 15, to Stone 15, to Lichfield 18, to Coleſil 12, to Coventry 8, to London as in Cockermouth way.

From Barwick *to* York 108 *Miles.*

From Barwick to Belford 12 m. thence to Anwick 12, to Morpit 12, to Newcaſtle 12, to Durham 12, to Darington 14, to Northalerton 10, to Topcliff 7, to York 17.

The Names of the principal Fairs in England and Wales, Together with the Month, Day, and place, where they be kept, more largely then heretofore.

Fairs in Ianuary.

THe 3 at Lanibither, 5 Hicketford in lancash. the 6 day being twelfth day at salisbury, bristow, 7 at Languinnie, 25 at Bristol, churchingford, Gravesend, the 31 at Landissel.

Fairs in February.

The 1 day at Bromley in Lancash. the 2 at Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Codlemew, Linn, Maidston, Reading, Beckansfield, the Vizes in Wiltsh. and at Whiteland. The 3 at Borgrove, Brimley. The 6 at Stafford for six days, for all kind of Merchandize, without arrests. The 8 at Tragaron. The 9 at Landiff. The 14 at Owndle in Northamptonsh. Feversham. The 24 at Baldock, bourn, Froom, Henly upon thames, Higham-ferries, Tewksbury. Uppingham, Walden. The 26 at Stanford, an Horse-fair.

Fairs in March.

The 1 day at Langadog, Langevellah, Madrim. The 3 at Bremwelbraks in Norfolk. The 4 at Bedford. Oakham. The 8 at Taragaron. The 12 at Spaford, Stamford, sudbury woodburn, wrexam, bodnam, & Alsom in Norf. The 13 at wye, Bodwin in Cornwal, & mountbowin, The 17 at Parrington. The 18 at sturbridge. The 20 at Alisbury Durham. The 24

at

at Lanerchemith. The 25 at S. Albanes Ashwellin, Hartford, burton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, S. Jones in Worc. Malden, Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay in Bucks, Woodstock, Whiteland, great Chard. The 30 at Malmesbury.

Fairs in April.

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford. The 3 at Leck in Staffordsh. The 5 at Wallingford The 7 at Darby. The 9 at billingsworth. The 22 at Stanford. The 23 at Amptil Bewdly, Browton Bristock, Bilson. bury in Lancash. Castlecombs, Charing. Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Gilford, Bishops-harfield. Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, Northampton, Nutlay in Sussex, S. Pomts, Sabridgworth, Tamworth, wilton, Wortham, Rillborough, Harbin in Norfolk. Sapsar in Hartfordsh. The 25 at Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham, Caln in Wiltsh Cliff in Sussex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamsh, Oakham, Utoxiter, winchcomb. The 26 at Terderden in Kent, Clete.

Fairs in May.

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Chesh. Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimer, Leighten, Leicester, Litchfield, if not on Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Latrissent, Louth, Maidston, Ocetry in Shropsh. Perin, Phillipnorton, Ponsbridge, Reading, Rippon, Stan-

ded, Stow the Old, Stocknafland, Turford in the Clay, Usk, Harveril, Warwick, Wendover, Worseworth: the 2 at Poultheley in Carmarthensh. The 3 at Abergavenny, Ashbornpeak, Arundel, Bramyard, Bala, Chersy néer Oatland, Chipnam, Church-streton in Shrop. Cowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denby, Elstow by Bedford; Hiningham, Merthir, Mounton, Non-eaten, Hudersfield, Ratsdale in Lanc. Tidnel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford in Norf. 5 at Merchenleth in Montgomerish. 6 at Almsbury, Hoy, Knighton. 7 at Bath, Beverly, Hanslop, Newton in Lanc. Hatesbury, Oxford Stratford upon Avon. The 8 Maidston. 10 Ashburn in the Peak. 11 Dunstable 12 Greys-thorrock in Essex. 13 at Bala in Meriton. 15 at Welshpool in Mountgomerysh. 16 at Langaranagge in Cardigan. 19 at mayfield, Odehil, Rochester, wellow. 20 Malmsbury 25 Blackburn. 29 at Crambrook. 31 Pershore.

Fairs in June.

The 3 at Alesbury. 9 at Maidston. 11 at Holt Kinwilgate in Carmarthensh. Lanibiter, Lanwist, Landinalador, Marsfield, Newborough, Newcastle in Elim, Oakham, Wellington, Newport-pannel, skipton upon Stow, Bremwel in Nor. 13 at Newton in Kedwen, Mont. 14 at Bangor. 15 Uzes, Pershore. 16 Bealth, Newport. 17 Hadstock, Higham-ferries, Lanigrolling, Towgreen. 19 at bridge-north. 21 at Pstradmerick. 22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury,

Durham,

Mutham, Darby. 23 Barnet, Caſtle-Ebiden, Wolgelly. 24 at Aſhburn, St Anns. Alwinborough, Bedford, Bedle Beverley Biſhops-caſtle, boughton-green, bolworth, Brecknock, bromſgrove, Cambridge, Colcheſter, Crumbrock, Croydon, Farnham, Gloceſter, Halifax, Hartford, Harſton, Horſham, Hurſt, Kingſton-war, Kirkham-Aund, Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Ludlow, Pemſey, Preſton Reading, Rumford, Shatsbury, Stratſtock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Weſtcheſter, Windſor, Worcester, York. 26 Northop. 27 Burton upon Trent, Folkſton, Landegain. 28 at Heſcorn Marchenleth, S. Pombei, Royſton. 29 Aſhwel Barkhamſted, Bennington, Bath, Bibalance, Bolton, Bromly, Buckingham, Buntingford, Cardiff. Gorgange, Odelton. holdworth, horndon, Hudderfield, Lewer, Knotsford, Lemſter, Lamorgan, Landeber, Mansfield Marleborough, Peterfield, Pontſtephen, Sarſtrange, Sennoch, Mountſorril, Mountſtril, Onay, Peterborough, Southam, Stafford, ſtockworth, Sedbury, Thorrock, Grays. Upton, Tring, at Wem, Weſtminſter, witney, wolverhampton, Woodhurſt, York. 30 Warfield.

Fairs in July.

The 2 day at Aſhton underline, Congerton, three Days, Huntington, Rickmanſworth, Smeath, Swinſey, Woodborn. 3 Haverſon 5 Burton upon trent. 6 at Haverhul, Llanidlas. 7 Albride, Burntwood, Chipping-

norton, Castlemain, Chappelfrith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Shelford, Sweaton, Tenbury, Teshevemick, Vizes Uppingham. 11 at Lidde, partney. 13 Fodringhay. 15 Greenstead, Pinchback. 17 Stevonage health, Knelmes, Leek. Lanbilling. 20 Winchcomb, Auserton, Barkway, Barley, boulton. Bowlen, Caresly, Chimmock. Coolige, Llanibithener, Neath, St. Margarets, Odiham, Tenbie Urbridge, Woodstock. 21 Baniardscastle, Battleveld, Bicklesworth, Billericay, Redburn, Bridge-north, broughten, Caln, Clitheral, Colchester. 22 Irkleton, Keswick, Kimolton, Kingston, Maudlenhil, Hey, Marlborough, Newark upon Trent, Norwich, Ponterly, Ridwally, Roking, Stonistratford, Stokesbury, Turbury, Wiltheal, Withgrige, Yadeland, Yern. 23 Carnarvan, Cheston. 25 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam, Baldock, Barkhamstead, Bilson, Bolstone, Bristowre, Bristol, Bromesgrove, bromley, broadoke, buntingford Camden, capel, Jago Chichester, Chiol, derby Doncaster, Dover, Dudly, Erith, Hatfield S. James London, St. Jamses by Northampton, Ipswitch, Kingston, Lisle, Reading, Richmond in the North; Ross, Saffron-walden, Hiat, Sinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool, Stone, Themble-green, Thickham, Thrapstone, Tilbury, Trawbridge, Walden, Warrington, Wetherby, Wigmore. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury Chappel-frith, Horsham. 30 Stafford.

Fairs

The 1 day at Bath, bedford, chepſlow, Dunſtable, St. Edes, Exceter, Feverſham, Flint, Yorſnay, Kaermarthen, Kaerwilly, Lantriſſent, Llawiwin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling. Newton in Lancaſh. Newcaſtle upon trent, Northern-church, rumny, Shrewsbury, Selbon, Selby, Thrarſtead, Wiſbich, Yellane York. The 4 day at Radnor, Linton, 6 Wardney, Peterborough. 9 Aberwel. 10 Alchurch, banbury, blackamore, bodwin, branford, Chidley, Chorley, Croyley, Diſſringdwich, Doncaſter, Farnham. Froviſham, Fulſea, Harley, Hawkhurſt, Horncaſtle, Hungerford. Kellow, Kenwilgal, Kilgarron, ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Mearworth Newborough, Dundle, Rugby, ſedole, Sherborn, toceter, walthamabbey, walden, weydon wamſter, winſlow. 15 St. Albons, bolton, Cambridge, Carliſle, Cardigan, Gisborough, Godhurſt, Hinckley, Huntington, Luton, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Munmouthſh. Preſton Kaiadargwy, Rols, Stow in Lincoln. Stroud Swanſay. Tutbury, wakefield, whitland. Yminith. 24 Aberconwey, Aborough, Alhby-de-la-zouch, beggers bush, bromley, Slag, bridgeſlock. Chorley, Croyley. Crowland, dover, harindon Grimby harewood, Kiverminſter, London, Montgomery, Monmouth, Nantwich, Northalerton, Norwich, Orford, Sudbury. Tukesbury, Tuddington, watford. 28 Alhford

Date-

Daintry sturbridge, Man, Talisarn-Green, Welshpool. 29 at Brecknock, Colby, Kaerwis, Carmarthen, Okeham, Watford.

Fairs in September.

The 1 day Chappel-silvie, S. Giles, Neath, 7 at Ware, Woodbury-hill 8 atherston, Powmaris, Blackborn, Brewood, Bury in Lanc. Cardigan Cardiff, Charron, Chaulton, Drayton, Driefield Gisborough Gliborn, Hatford, Huntington, Llandissel Malden Northampton, Partney, Roculet, smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham on the Woulds, West, Nem, whiteland 11 worseworth, wolpit. 12 turford, 13 Newtown, Redwin, Powlthery, Varsly. 14 Abergavenny. Barsly, Church-stretton, Chesterfield Denbigh, Hidome, Hetsbury, Munckton, Newborrough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond Ross, Rockingham Smalding, Stratford upon aven, Waltham-abbey, Wotton under hedge. 15 Raiardag 17 Cliff, Lanidlas 20 Llanvelly Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, baldock, Bedford, Braintry, Brackley, Maiden-Bulwick, Canterbury, dover clapon croydon, Daintry, Eastred, St. Edmonds bury, Holden, Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware, Marleborough, Malden Mildnal, Notingham. Peterborough, Shrewsbury stratford, Uizes, wendover, witheral, woodstock 23 Pancris in Staffordsh. 24 Lanvilling Malton a week. 26 Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 Aber-

conway,

conway, St. Albons, Ashborn-peak, Balustock, Basingstoak, Bishop-stratford, Blackburn, besterrunningham Buckland Burwell, canterbury Cohich, Cockermouth Market-Deeping, Michael-Dan, Headly, Heay, Higgham-ferries, Hull St. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killingworth, Kingsland, Lawengham, Lancast. Leicester, Lamidlas, Llanvihangel, Llochir, Ludlow, Malden Marchenleth, Methir, Newbury, Selby, Shelford in Bedfordshire Sittingborn Stow, Line, Tuddington, Uxbridge, Weyhill weymer seven days, Uuestchester, Uuitham, Uuoodham-Ferry.

Fairs in October.

The 1 day at Banbury, Castor. 2 at Salisbury. 3 Boulton in the Moors. 4 S. Michael. 6 Havent in Hampsh. Maidstone in Kent. 8 bishops-stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibicher Pontstephen, Swansey. 9 Ashborn-Peak, blith, Devizes, Gainsborough, at Sabridgeworth, Thorrock-greys. 11 Newport-Pagnel 12 Polton furnace, Llargoveth. 13 Averstow, Charing, Chroston Colchester, Drayton, Edmanstow, Gravesend Hitchin Newp. Hodnet, Leighton-bussard, Morshfield, Newport in Munmouthsh. Royston Stopforth, Staunton, Tamworth, winsor. 18 Ashwel, banbury, Barnet, brick-hill, Bridgenorth, bishops-hatfield, burton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Clift. Fly. Faringdon, Henly in Arden, Holt, Kidwelly, Isk, Lowhaddon, Marloe upon thames,

Mid-

Middlewich. Newcastle Radnor, Thrift, Tisdale, Tunbridge upon haven, Wellingborough Wigham, Wrigely, York. 19 at Frideswid by Orf. 21 Saffron-walden, Cichester, Coventry Hereford, Llanibither, Lentham, Stockfly. 23 bidlesworth, Knotsford, Dow, ratsdale, preston, whitchurch. 25 beverly. 27 Darnton 28 Aberconway, Ashby-de-la-zouch, bidderden, Halaton Hartford, Lemster, Llonedy, Newmarket Orford Preston-Aund. Stanford, Talisarngreen, Warwick wilton, wormster. 30 Abermales, Chelmsford Ruthin, Poultheley, stockfly, wakefield. On Martlemas day Darnton.

Fairs in November.

1 day Bicklesworth, Castlemain, Kellome, Mountgomery, Ludlow, 2 at belchinglie, Bishops-castle, Elsemere, Kingston upon thames Leek, Loughborough, Layfield, Marfield, York. 3 Kaermarthen. 5 welshpool. 6 Andover, bedford, brecknock, Harford, Lesford, Mailing, Marton in Holderness, Newport-pond, Pembride, Salford, Stanbridge, Trigny, werlington, wetshod. 10 Aberwin-green, Lentor in Northamptonsh. 7 days, Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, wemb. 11. Aberkennem, boetlingham, Dover, Falkingham, Malborough, Monmouth, New-castle, Emlin, shaftsbury, Skipton on Craven, tream, Withgrig York. 13 St. Edmundsbury, Gilford in Surry. 15 Lanithiner, Marchileth, Wellington. 17 at Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 at

Horsham

Horsham in Kent. 20 S. Edmansbury, Health Ingarstone. 22 Penibont Sawthey. 23 Bangor. Beweth, Carlin, Froom, Ludlow. Katescross, Sandwich, Tuddington. 25 at Highamferrics. 28 Ashborn-peak. 29 lawrest. 30 Amphil, baldock, bedford, York, Bewdly, bostonmart, Bradford, Colingborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harley, Keymolton, Maidenhead, Maidenbrack, Narbert, Ocestry, Peterfield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield Warrington.

Fairs in December.

1 day Tutbury. 5. Dolgeth, Newton, Puckley. 6 Arundel, Eased, S Needs, Exeter, Grantham, hendingham, Hethin. Hornsay, Norwich Sennock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sandhurst. 8 Bew-morris, Clitheral, Helxcme, Kaerdigan, Kimar, leichester. Malpas, Northampton, Whitelane. 11 Newport-pagnel. 21 hornby. 22 Llandilavawt. 29 at Canterbury, Royston, Salisbury.

A Note of the moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

From Christmas till June, every wednes. at Northaker ton, the three Mondays after twelfth day at Hinckley in Leicest. Tuesday after twelfty day at Melton-mowbray, and an horse-fair at Saxum. Thursday after twelfth day at Banbury, Litterworth, every Thursday for three weeks; Friday after twelfth day at Litchfield: on Shrove-munday at new-castle

under

underline. On Aſhwedneſday at Abbington, Tandrin in Glocest. Ciceſter, Dunſtable, Eaton by windſor, Exceter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Royſton, Tamworth, Tunbridge. Firſt thurſday in Lent at banbury. Firſt munday in Lent at Cherſay, Chicheſter, Winchester. Firſt Tuesday in Lent at Bedford. Fourth munday in Lent at Odiham, ſaffron-walden, Stanford. On Friday and Saturday before the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. The Munday before the Annuntiation, Denbeigh, Kendal, Wilbich. The fifth Munday in Lent at Grantham. Helrome in Suſſex, Salisbury, Sudbury. Wedneſday before Palm-ſunday at Drayton. On thurſday before Palmſunday at Llandiſſe. On Palm-ſunday Eve at Alesbury, Leiceſter, Newport, Pontefract, Skipton, Wilbich. On Palm-munday at Wikingſworth, Kendal, Llandanren, Worceſter. On Wedneſ. before Eaſter at Baerling, Llanguilling. On Maunday-thurſ. at Kettering, Sudminſter. On Good-Friday at Acton-burnel, Ampthil, biſhops-caſtle, brenton-bury, Charing, Engfield, Bilford binningham, Ipſwitch, Lonquer, Pellain, Nutley S. Pomes Risborough, Rothenam. Tueſday in Eaſter week at brails, daintry, Hitchin, North-fleet, Rothfords, Sandith, Aſhby de-la-zouch. Munday in Eaſter-week at Gainsborough, Wart, Onay, Dryfield. Wedneſday in Eaſter-week at wellingborough, Beverly, Redburn. Friday in Eaſter-

week

week at Darby, on Saturday at Skipton. Munday after Low-sunday, Bicklesworth, Evesham, New castle: the third Munday after Easter, at Lowth. In Rogation week at Beverley, Enfield Rech Ascension Eve, Abargely, Darking Ascension day Bewmorris, bishop-stratford, bradstead, brimingham, bridgenorth, burton, Chapel-frith, Chappel-kinon, Eccleshal Egglefrew, hallaton, Kiderminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon, Ross, Stapport, Sudminster, Uizes, wigam, Yaun. Munday after Ascension day, traxstead, burlington. Wednesday after Ascension day, at Shrewsbury. Friday after ascension at Ruthin. On whitson Eve at New-Inn, skipton upon Craven, wisbish. On whitson Munday at Cribb, Kerby-steven, Lerim, Ratsdale, Rie-hill, salisbury, Agmondsham, amerson, appleby, bicklesworth, bradford bromyard, burton, Chichester, Cockermouth Dorrington, Evesham, Exeeter, Harts-green, St. Ives, Linton, Owndle; Rigate; shelford, sittingborn; flee-ford, Mitliome; whit-church, Darrington in the North Dryfield, stockcheer on Whit. tuesday at ashby Canterbury Daintry, Elsemere, Epping farnig High-Knotsford, Laitonbuzzard, Lewes; Languer, Long Milford, Lanimthevery, Melton Mowbray, Midhurst, Monmouth; Perish; Rochford; Oringstock. On wednesday, at Llanbedder, Landeby, Leck; newark

upon

upon trent, Pont-stephen, Royston. On Thurs. at Cukeste'd, Kingston. On Friday at Cockshall, Darbey, stow in Guilline. On Trinity Eve, Pontefract, Rewel, skipton. Trinity Munday, at St. Mary-awk, kendale, hunslow, Southcave, Stokely, Criswel, Raily, Spisby, watford, Tunbridge, Vizes On Tues. at aborgavenny, Radnor, On wednesday at aberfrow, On Corpus Christi day at St. Anns, banbury, Bishop-stratford, Brimminham, Carewid, Egglestrew, Hallaton, Halig, Kiderminster, Llanwist, Llannimerchemeth, Neath, Newport, Prescor, St. Edes, Stamford, Stopport, Newbury, hampsted, Ross. On Friday after at Coventry, Chepstow: On Mund. after at Belton, Stamford: On munday after the third of July at Haverill: On Relick Sunday (being the sunday fortnight after midsumer) at Fodringbay: On the first mun. after S. Bartholomew at Sandwich: On Munday after St Michael at Falsely, St. Faiths by Norwich S. Michaels: On Thursday at Salisbury, Banbury: Mund. fortnight after whitsunday at Darton, and so every mund. fornight until Christmas.

A fair at Burnham-westgate in Norfolk, Lammas eve, Lammas day, and the day after for three days.

FINIS.